Humber WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co. BOMBAY and POONA

The Bombay Chronicle

Humber WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co. BOMBAY and POONA

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

VOL. XII NO. 301 BOMBAY MONDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1924. TWO ANNAS.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

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Daily Edition.

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Quarterly..	,, 8	,, 9	,, 12
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SINGLE COPY, TWO ANNAS.

SUNDAY EDITION

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The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING COMPANY.

THE PREMIER FIRM IN THE LAUNDRY AND CLEANING TRADE IN INDIA.

Head Office—Hammam Street, Fort, Bombay Branch I.—Thakordwar, Bombay.

Branch II.—Shaik Memon Street, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:—

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via. Malabar.
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3. Calcutta and Karachi via coast ports.
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MAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co., Agents,

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P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.

COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of Passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
27th Dec. 1925	CHINA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
3rd Jan.	CALEDONIA		7,622
10th ,,	CHINA ..	MONGOLIAx	16,385
17th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
24th ,,	CHINA ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
31st ,,	NALDERA ..		15,993
7th Feb.	CHINA ..	MOLDAVIAx..	16,277
14th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		14,430
21st ,,	DEVANHA ..	MOREA* ..	10,911
28th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
7th March	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTAN x..	20,847
14th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
21st ,,	DELTA ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
25th ,,	DEVANHA@	Extra Steamer	8,092
28th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
4th April	DONGOLA @		8,083
11th ,,	NALDERA ..		15,993
18th ,,	DELTA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
25th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		14,430
2nd May	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIAx	16,385
9th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
16th ,,	DELTA ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
23rd ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
30th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIA x	16,277

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

@ Special reduced fares.

	London.	Marseilles.
First Saloon	£ 66 & £ 62	£ 60 & £ 56
Second ,,	,, 52	,, 48

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
1925		
1st Jan.	BOYNE* ..	4,445
5th Feb.	NARINGA* ..	6,607
19th ,,	MORVADA ..	8,193
5th March	MANDALA ..	8,246
19th ,,	DOMALA ..	8,441
2nd April	MODASA ..	8,986
16th ,,	DUMANA ..	8,427
30th ,,	MASULA* ..	7,261

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers

P. & O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
22nd Dec. 1925	DONGOLA	8,083	... ...
6th Jan.	SARDINIA	6,684	MOOLTAN.
3rd Feb.	SOUDAN ..	6,696	MALOJA
17th ,,	SICILIA ..	6,813	KHYBER
31st Mar.	SARDINIA	6,684	MOLDAVIA

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON

Date about.	Steamer.	Destination.
22nd Dec.	VITA ..	Karachi viaKathiawar.
24th ,,	KARAPARA ..	East & S. Africa
24th ,,	BARPETA ..	Busreh viaKarachi & P. Gulf Ports.
26th ,,	VARSOVA ..	Busreh viaKarachi.
27th ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE AND Co.,

Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

P. O. BOX 122

SECOND CHANCE.

We hope that you will not let go this chance as you did for the first.

Another lot of 300 BLANKETS just received from the manufacturers and we are offering at the old rate i.e., Rs. 3-15-0 each. Size 84" x 54". A. M. HAJEE YOUSUFF SAIT AND SONS, Chickpet, BANGALORE CITY. B554

SHIPPING.

N.Y.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departu
Hakodate Maru.	S. Kameyama	5303	8th Dec.	23rd Dec.
Toba Maru.	S. Shibutami-	6995	16th ,,	30th ,,
*Sado Maru.	K. Horikawa.	5898	3rd Jan.	17th Jan.
Atago Maru.	S. Oya	..	7th ,,	22nd ,,
Tokushima Maru.	K. Fukuda.	5976	15th ,,	27th ,,
Muroran Maru.	G. Masuda.	5374	17th ,,	29th ,,

* Passenger Steamer

REVISED PASSAGE FARES

For	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	210	158	105	84
Hongkong	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai	540	320	240	160	128
Kobe	640	380	285	190	152

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to:—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,

Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

Telephone—20279 Telegrams:—"YUSEN".

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	.....	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	.....	50,00,820
Capital Subscribed	.....	50,00,000
Capital Paid up to 30/6/24	.....	30,17,785
Reserve Fund	.....	28,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Montgomery
Amballa City	Hyderabad (Sind)	Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Amballa Cant.	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Bombay	Jammu	Peshawar Cant.
Cawnpore	Jhelum City	Patiala
Calcutta	Karachi	Quetta
Delhi	Kasur	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Lahore City	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Ludhiana	Simla
Gojra	Multan City	Srinagar
Hafizabad		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

DES RAJ MEHRA, Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England).

HEAD OFFICE:

4, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C. 3.

BRANCHES:

Amara	Colombo
Baghdad	Hillah
Bahrein	Karachi
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital	.....	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	.....	£1,000,000
Reserved Fund	.....	£ 300,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	.....	£1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
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Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esq.
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BOMBAY BRANCH:

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

L. F. TUCKER, Manager.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.

For the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Madras.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL— 225,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each	Rs.	11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL— 75,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each Fully paid	Rs.	3,75,00,000
150,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each Rs. 125 paid	Rs.	1,87,50,000
	Rs.	5,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs.	4,37 50,000
RESERVE LIABILITY of Shareholders	Rs	5,62,50,000

MANAGING GOVERNORS:
SIR NORCOT WARREN, K.C.I.E.,
N. M. MURRAY.

LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta. Bombay. Madras.

LONDON OFFICE:
5, Whittington Avenue, E. C., 3.

MANAGER:
S. A. H. SITWELL

BRANCHES:

Abbottabad	Jubbulpore
Agra	Jullundur
Ahmedabad	Kasauli
Ahmedabad City	Khandwa
Ahmednagar	Kumbakonum
Ajmer	Karachi
Akola	Kalupi
Akyab	Lahore
Allahabad	Larkana
Alleppey	Lucknow
Ambala	Ludhiana
Ambala Cantonment (Sub-Agency)	Lyallpur
Amraoti	Madras (Mount Road)
Amritsar	Madura
Bangalore	Mandalay
Bareilly	Mangalore
Bassein	Masulipatam
Bellary	Meerut
Benares	Moulmein
Berhampore	Mooltan
Bezwada	Moradabad
Bhopal	Murree
Bombay (Byculla)	Mussoorie
Bombay (Mandvi)	Muzaffarpur
Bombay (Sandhurst Road)	Muttra
Branch	Myingyan
Calcutta (Clive Street)	Mymensingh
Calcutta (Burra Bazaar)	Nadiad
Calcutta (Park Street)	Nandyal
Calicut	Nagpore
Cawnpore	Naini Tal
Chittagong	Narayanganga
Chandpore	Nasik
Coconada	Negapatam
Cochin	Nellore
Coimbatore	Nowshera
Colombo	Ootacamund
Cuttaceviram (Out Station)	Parbhani (Sub-Agency)
Cuddalore	Patna
Cuddapah	Peshawar
Cuttack	Peshawar City (Sub-Agency)
Dacca	Poona
Dehradun	Poona City
Darjeeling	Quetta
Delhi	Rajahmundry
Dalhousie	Rajkot (Kathiawar)
Dhanbad	Rangoon
Dhulia	Rangpur
Dibrugarh	Rawalpindi
Erode	Saharanpur
Ferozepore	Salem
Farrukhabad	Sargodha
Fyzabad	Secunderabad
Gorakhpur	Serajgunge
Godhra	Sholapur
Gujranwala	Sialkot
Guntur	Simla
Gwalior	Srinagar
Hathras	Sukkur
Hubli	Surat
Hyderabad (Deccan)	Tellicherry
Hyderabad (Sind)	Tinnevelly
Indore	Trichinopoly
Jaipur	Trivandrum
Jalgaon (East Khandesh)	Tuticorin
Jalpaiguri	Ujjain
Jamshedpur	Vellore
Jharia (Sub-Agency)	Viramgam
	Vizianagram
	Vizagapatam
	Yeotmal

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at Interest.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and Interest allowed.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for safe custody. Purchases and Sales effected. Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted, and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers-of-Attorney, etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

R. LINDSAY,

Secretary and Treasurer, Bombay.

INSURANCE.

LIFE INSURANCE IS A NECESSITY.

DO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH THE

INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

(Head Office: 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.)

A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN MANAGED BY INDIANS.

Apply for particulars to:—

Messrs. JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO., Secretaries and Managers

Telephone No. 1229.

INSURANCE.

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD. (Calcutta.)

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION,—(as at 30-4-22):—

A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium (the highest bonus declaration by any Indian office in recent years), and a brilliant forecast for the future.

ASSETS:—Over 70 LAKHS.

POLICY CONDITIONS:—LIBERAL and free from vexatious terms. AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.

MANAGEMENT:—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful business men without any intermediate vested interest.

PREMIUM RATES:—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has of late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.

It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.

AGENTS wanted on liberal terms.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

N. DATTA, Manager. Bombay Branch

94, Medows Street Fort BOMBAY.

THE ARYA PATHIKA ASHRAM LODGING AND BOARDING Hindoos and Students

Chaubal's Building, Girgaum Back Road, BOMBAY.

AMRUTANJAN 1925 CALENDAR 1926

With a 3 Coloured half tone Picture Price 2/- As.) (Postage 3/- As

Special Concessions up to 30th Dec 1924 to wholesale dealers only:—

100.....Rs. 10/8

1000.....Rs. 90/-

N. B.—A limited number only available.

AMRUTANJAN DEPOT, 7, Thambu Chetty St., Madras.

A DILEMMA

You may not have directly bought our "Atank Nigrah" Pills, but still you may have used them and got benefit. This would seem to you A DILEMMA

But

It is true; as many doctors and Vaidyas buy our preparations and resell them as their own.

"Atank Nigrah" Pills are a capital cure for mental and nervous diseases

32 pills cost a Rupee.

Bombay Office.

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy

Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR,

Public Accountant.

BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE Kalbadevi Road BOMBAY.

TO BACTERIOLOGISTS AND SURGEONS

WE SUPPLY

DOUBLE DISTILLED WATER & SALINE SOLUTION

for Intravenous or Rectal Injection in 1 lb. Sterile bottles Rs. 1, and in Sterilised Ampoules 15 c. c. for 3 As. each.

Apply

S. N. GUNDI,

SANDHURST ROAD, WEST, BOMBAY, No. 4.

Telegrams GUNDISAN. Telephone No. 42218.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

BANKERS.

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPY.

Incorporated in Holland.

ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824

Fully paid up Capital F80,000,000 £6,666,660

Reserve Funds F42,705,032 £3,558,753

HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland).

Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAUGE.

HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA.

BRANCHES.

DUTCH EAST INDIES:—

Semarang	Diember	Pekalongan
Sourabaya	Djocja	Pontianak
Modan	Kota Radja	Solo
Bandjermasin	Macassar	Tegal
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tjilatjap
Cheribon	Padang	Welteyredon

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.

BRITISH INDIA:—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.

JAPAN:—Kobe.

CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.

LONDON BANKERS:—The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.

Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.

OMBAY OFFICE—82, ESPLANADE ROAD

L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN, Agent.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A capable SHORTHAND TYPIST. Apply stating salary required, to FAZIL MOORAJ, Esqr., 157, Chuckla Street, Bombay 3.
A 528

WANTED.—A B. Sc. for the NAVALRAI HIRANAND ACADEMY, Hyderabad Sind. Apply to the PRINCIPAL.
A R555

WANTED.—ACTIVE and INFLUENTIAL AGENTS in some unrepresented parts of Bombay City and also in some important places of Bombay presidency for NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LD. A sound and progressive LIFE OFFICE established in 1907 under the patronage of H. H. the GAEKWAR OF BARODA and other Indian Chiefs. MOST LIBERAL TERMS OFFERED. Apply to:—BEHERAY AND SONS Chief Agents, Akbar Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
A 22348

WANTED.—URDU MISTRESS with 3rd year Senior Vernacular Training Certificate for the Municipal Training College for women on Rs. 80 as pay and Rs. 10 local allowance and Rs. 10 special allowance. Preference will be given to those who have experience of teaching in any Training College. Also duly qualified or trained mistresses for Municipal Urdu Girls schools on sanctioned grades with Rs. 5 or 10 as local allowance for qualified or trained mistresses. Service is pensionable under Municipal rules. Apply with full details to the undersigned before 15th January 1925. Secretary, School Board, Karachi Municipality.
A 22353

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—High School and Previous Students for Private Tuition by a Graduate. Apply Box No. 624 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle".
537

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET—2nd floor of a recently built 4 storeyed, chocolate coloured, commodious building, opposite two Elephants, Imperial Cinema, Girgaum. Apply within.
C 533

TO LET—OFFICE ACCOMMODATION. Best part of Hornby Road, about 500 sq. ft., in addition to about 160 sq. ft., open space. Apply to Box No. 626, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
C 22327

TO LET—The building at Mint Road near Fort Market, lately occupied by the 'Sanj Vartman Printing Press' either wholly or in parts, suitable for office with godowns and a big yard or shops etc. Apply to D. F. CAMA, Yusuf Building, 1st Floor, Church Gate Street, Fort.
C 544

TO LET IMMEDIATELY—Well-ventilated, extensive two FLOORS, Goculdas Tejpal Girls' School Building, 162, Hornby Road. Terms moderate. Apply to SECRETARY, on premises.
C22326

PROPERTIES FOR SALE

AT NASIK—Large HOUSE, centrally situated, near junction Chandvadkar Street and Main Road, five-storeyed, two courtyards, ground 870 square yards. Good opportunity for Bhatias and rich people. Rs. 30,000 or reasonable offer C. V. PENDSE, behind Vishrambag, Poona City.
G22318

FINANCIAL.

A THOROUGHLY SAFE INVESTMENT.

WANTED.—A LOAN of Rs. 12,000 against security worth Rs. 40,000 repayable by 31st December 1925, or by monthly instalments of Rs. 1,000, interest 7½ per cent. Apply Box No. 1004, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

MATRIMONIAL.

UNMARRIED Ladies, Gentlemen seeking desired Life-Partners correspond with MARRIAGE BUREAU, Lahore, established 30 years. Terms easy.
R533

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—Established 1898.—The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans etc., etc. Subjects: Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes and all other commercial subjects. Special arrangement for Ladies. Managing Proprietor: GOKALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street corner Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

ELECTRO-PLATING GENERATORS in sizes of 6 volts x 50 Amps and 6 volts x 100 Amps. THE INVICTA ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT Co., Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.
K 22310

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

JEWELLERS LTD.

JUST LANDED

A FINE CONSIGNMENT OF

CHINESE CARVED IVORY NECKLACES

TREASURE HOUSE
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

WANTED.—A large Export Import House in Soerabaya (Java) desires to work as Commission Agents for exporting of all sorts of Java produce, just as Sugar, Hard and Soft Molasses, Tapioca etc., etc. in all the principal ports of India. For further particulars please apply to Box No. 627, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
T R553

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle,"
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CHEAP CONCESSION TICKETS FOR CHRISTMAS & NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS

FIRST and SECOND CLASS TICKETS at a fare and one-third, and Inter Class at a fare and half, for distances over 100 miles, will be issued for double journey from 14th to 31st December, 1924, available for completion of return journey up to midnight of 14th January, 1925.

For detailed information, see printed notices at stations.

A. E. TYLDEN-PATTENSON,
Ag. Chief Traffic Manager,
G. I. P. Railway.

Bombay, 16th December, 1924.
22296

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion
1st Insertion	... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Inspection	... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion	... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil, advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of PROFESSOR of PHYSIOLOGY, Medical College, Calcutta. The appointment is open to the medical profession generally in India. It is a whole time appointment. Private practice is not allowed, but the incumbent will be permitted to do consulting laboratory work subject to conditions laid down by Government. The tenure of the appointment is five years subject to extension at the discretion of Government.

2. If an officer in Government service is selected, his pay will be at the rates obtaining in the case of such officers holding professorial appointments.

3. If a private practitioner is selected—
(i) He will be allowed pay at Rs. 800—100/2—1500 per mensem.
(ii) His appointment will be terminable on one year's notice on either side.
(iii) The appointment is not pensionable; but the following General Provident Fund concessions will be allowed:—
Personal subscription at 8 1/3 per cent. of pay and Government contribution 75 per cent. of subscription credited half yearly. Interest will accumulate at the same rate as in the General Provident Fund.
(iv) The successful applicant will be required to execute an agreement.

4. College vacation will be allowed.

5. All applications must reach the SURGEON-GENERAL WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, before the 15th January, 1925.
22333

NOTICE

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANY'S ACT VII OF 1913
and
IN THE MATTER OF THE AMBAJI TARANGA LIGHT RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED,
(In Voluntary Liquidation).

AN ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of this Company will be held in the Registered Office of the Company at No. 315, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 29th December, 1924, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), when the Liquidator will submit his 3rd Year Report and Statement of Accounts before the Shareholders regarding the Liquidation.

If there will be no QUORUM, the Meeting will be adjourned the same day, time and place a week after, i.e., on MONDAY, the 5th of January, 1925.

Bombay, 17th December, 1924.
G. K. DALAL,
Liquidator,
Ambaji Taranga Light Railway Company, Ltd.,
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)
22314

NOTICE

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANY'S ACT VII OF 1913
and
IN THE MATTER OF THE AMBAJI TARANGA LIGHT RAILWAY CO., LIMITED,
(In Voluntary Liquidation).

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of this Company will be held in the Registered Office of the Company at No. 315, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 29th December, 1924, at 5 p.m. (Standard Time) for the purpose of passing the following Resolutions as compromise proposed:—

(1) That the Suit No. 268 of 1918 filed by Baburao Narayan Vinod, one of the Creditors, against the Company for recovery of Rs. 7,265-4-5 with interest at twelve per cent. per annum and Rs. 600 for damages and costs pending in the High Court of Bombay be amicably settled for Rs. 8,500 to be paid to the said Baburao Narayan Vinod pro-rata from the assets of the Company in full settlement of his claim and costs by Gokuldas Kilabhai Dalal, the Liquidator of the Company, and a consent decree be obtained to that effect.

(2) That the claim of Harjibhai Goberdas of the sum of Rs. 31,725-5-9, alleged to be due from the Company for the work done which was in due course accepted by the Liquidator of the Company only to the extent of Rs. 884/-be settled for Rs. 1,000 in full settlement thereof and the same be paid pro-rata from the assets by the Liquidator.

If there will be no QUORUM, the Meeting will be adjourned the same day, time and place a week after, i.e., on MONDAY, the 5th of January, 1925.

Bombay, 17th December, 1924.
G. K. DALAL,
Liquidator,
Ambaji Taranga Light Railway Company, Limited.
(In Voluntary Liquidation).
22315

PUBLIC NOTICES.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY CO.

CHRISTMAS TRAFFIC, 1924.

THIS RAILWAY will run additional trains as follows:—
COLABA TO AHMEDABAD.—TUESDAY, 23rd December, departure 7-20 p.m. from Colaba halting at mail stopping stations. (This train will *not* stop at Grant Road). There will be limited accommodation for Inter Class Passengers. A Dining Car will be attached as far as Bulsar.
COLABA TO SURAT.—TUESDAY, 23rd December, departure 9-40 p.m. from Colaba stopping at all stations north of Virar except Dahisar, Saphala and Kelva Road.
SURAT TO COLABA.—THURSDAY, 1st January, 1925, departure Surat 1 p.m. and 9 p.m., halting at important stations.

For further details, apply to Station Masters or to the Undersigned's Office.

E. TREVOR ROBINSON,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay,
13th December, 1924.
22332

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

ON the 1st January, 1925, the Office of Messrs. TILLOCKCHAND KALYANMAL & CO., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents of the Kalyanmal Mills, Limited, will be REMOVED to KALYAN BHUVAN, 168-72, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

43a, Apollo Street, Fort,
Bombay, 22nd December, 1924.
22340

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

ON the 1st January, 1925, the Office of the PLANET MILLS, LIMITED will be REMOVED to KALYAN BHUVAN, 168-72, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

For The Planet Mills, Ltd.,
AHMED RAHIM & SON.
Agents.

43a, Apollo Street, Fort,
Bombay, 22nd December, 1924.
22341

THE MADRAS AND SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)

NOTICE

IN connection with the Indian National Congress to be held at Belgaum during Christmas week, a temporary station named "Thalakwadi," situated about 2 miles South of Belgaum will be opened for passengers. Thalakwadi station is close to the Congress Camp.

All trains, except mail trains, will stop at this station on and from the 20th instant.

DISTRICT TRAFFIC SUPERINTENDENT.
M. & S. M. Rly., Belgaum.
22342

TENDERS.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE

TENDERS as follows for the supply of articles noted against them, for the use of Municipal bullocks, horses, etc., for one year from 1-3-1925 to 28-2-1926, will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 1 p.m. (B. T.) on 5th January, 1925.

Tender No. I for Oorced (about 45,07,750 lbs.) Gram (about 5,00,000 lbs.), Bran, Oil Cakes, Rice, Barley, Toor Grain, Koolthi, Cotton Seed and Salt.

Tender No. II (alternative tender to No. I) for Gram (about 50,00,000 lbs.) Bran (about 5,60,000 lbs.) Oil Cakes, Rice, Barley, Toor, Gram, Koolthi, Cotton Seed and Salt.

Rates for "Oorced" ordinary and "Oorced" Rangoon (samples to be inspected in the Office of the Executive Health Officer) should be distinctly specified in Tender No. I.

Tenders should be sent in a sealed cover, addressed to the Municipal Commissioner. They should be superscribed "Tender for Gram, etc.", and to be delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of Contract, Specification, etc., will be issued, free of charge, to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner.
(Sd.) J. E. SANDILANDS,
Executive Health Officer.
Public Health Deptt.,
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 15th December, 1924.
22294

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the construction of Block No: 4 of the Municipal Market, Dhulia, (estimated cost Rs. 40,788) and should reach the undersigned not later than 20th January, 1925.

2. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 50 in cash as earnest money. Tender forms and other information can be obtained from the Chief Officer of the Municipality during office hours except on Sundays and holidays. Security deposit of Rs. 500 in cash will be required on acceptance of the tender by the General Body, and before work is started, and deduction will be made from all bills at 10 per cent. on the value of work done, and held as security deposit in addition.

3. The acceptance of the tender rests with the General Body who has reserved the right to reject any or all tenders without assigning any reasons.

SHAH GOVINDJI KHIMJI
President,
Dhulia City Municipality.
Municipal Office, Dhulia.
Dhulia, dated 15th December, 1924.
22344

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY,
(Incorporated in England.)

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the road over the Bund Road Bridge at Poona over the G. I. P. and M. & S. M. Railway will be entirely CLOSED to all traffic between the 2nd of January, 1925 and the 2nd of April, 1925, while the bridge is being re-constructed.

T. FRASER,
Actg. Superintending Engineer,
Bombay District & Works.

Supdg. Engineer's Office,
G. I. P. Rly. Parel, 9th Dec., 1924.
22348

NOTICE

AN AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION and CATTLE SHOW will be held at Ellichpur (Berar) on the 3rd and 4th January 1925. All persons interested in Agriculture are cordially invited to send good specimens of various crops and cattle. The Exhibition contains a Forest and Industrial Section also and exhibits in the section will be welcome. Gold and Silver Medals, cups and Certificates will be awarded to the best Exhibits.

Firms dealing in Agricultural Machinery are requested to send implements at the show. Arrangements will be made for their demonstration.

All correspondence should be addressed to the VICE-PRESIDENT, Agricultural Exhibition, Ellichpur.

D. V. REGE,
President Agricultural Exhibition.
15-12-24.
22352

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2589 of 1924.

GANGABISSON BALMUKHAN, a firm, carrying on business at Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
(1.) RAMDAYAL RAMGOPAL, (2) RAMKISSON RAMGOPAL, both Marwari Inhabitants, residing at Ganeshbahal Katla No. 76, Calcutta. ..... Defendants.

To
RAMDAYAL RAMGOPAL,
and
RAMKISSON RAMGOPAL,
The Defendants abovenamed.

TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiffs have filed this suit against you to recover from you Rs. 3,035 and interest and costs of the suit and the Court has fixed TUESDAY, the 13th day of January, 1925, for hearing and final disposal of this suit.

Dated this 20th day of December, 1924.
THAKOREDAS AND CO.,
Plaintiffs Attorneys.,
22347

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 5271 of 1922.

VINAYAK LAXMAN BHAVE ..... Plaintiff.
Vs.
ABDULLA JUSUB CASSUM MITHA. ..... Defendant.

To
ABDULLA JUSUB CASSUM MITHA, Esqr.,
The Defendant abovenamed.

Sir,

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court for taking accounts has appointed FRIDAY, the 9th day of January, 1925, at 11-30 o'clock in the forenoon at his office in the High Court premises to settle draft proclamation advertisement and particulars and conditions of sale and to consider the abstract of title and the affidavit of documents in respect of the property belonging to you and situate at Mouze Nizampur in the boundary of Kasba Bhiwandi, Pot Tukdi and Taluka Bhiwandi, and Tukdi and District Thana.

Dated this 20th day of December, 1924.
Yours truly,
SABNIS, GOREGAOKER & SENJIT,
Attorneys for the Plaintiff.
22338

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY,
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Probate of the Last Will and Testament of SAMBHOO TUKARAM GORE, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Yard Supervisor, in G. I. P. Railway at Wadi Bunder, residing at Mazgaon, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.
NARAYAN BALWANTRAO SURVE, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Clerk residing at Dargadevi Cross Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Sixteenth day of December in the year of our Lord. One thousand nine hundred and twenty-four and in the fifteenth year of our Reign.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI
Registrar.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

The 16th day of December, 1924.
Messrs. PARLKAR & RANCHHODDAS,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
22343

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

ESTATE OF KHOJA ISMAIL HAJI PRADHAN ..... Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons having any claims or demands against the estate of the abovenamed KHOJA ISMAIL HAJI PRADHAN, late a Merchant of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, deceased, who died at Mangrole at Kathiawad, on or about the 21st day of September, 1924, leaving a Will Probate whereof was granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction on the 18th day of December, 1924, to BAI SAKINABAI JOOSAB, the widow of the said deceased (KHOJA) ISMAIL NURMAHOMED, and (KHOJA) JUSAB PRADHAN, the Executors named in the said Will, are hereby required to send particulars in writing of their claims or demands at the Office of Messrs. Chubb and Co., opposite the Currency Bank, 80-84, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, their Attorneys, within one calendar month from the date hereof, after which date the said Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims and demands of which they shall then have had notice. The said Executors will not be liable for the assets of the said deceased or any part thereof so distributed, to any person or persons of whose claims or demands they shall not then have had notice.

And all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said deceased are hereby required forthwith to pay the amounts owing by them or to deliver up the said securities or the property, as the case may be, to the said Executors at the Office of their said Attorneys, Messrs. Chubb & Co., at their address aforesaid.

Dated this 22nd day of December, 1924.
CHUBB & CO.,
Attorneys for the Executors.
22345

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

On TUESDAY, the 23rd inst. at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Datoobhoy Mansion, opp. Sir Cavasji Jehangir Hall and near the Band stand, valuable and handsome made to order household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, plated ware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, side board and dumbwaiters, carpets, E. lamps and fans, wall and table clocks, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, silver show cases, fancy cabinets table ornaments, writing tables book cases and stands, silver cabinets, single and double bedsteads, almyrahs, dressing and wash hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown almyrah, teapoys, Hat stands, verandah furnit are easy chairs, ice boxes, aluminium utensils, etc. etc. The property of F. E. Sharp, Esqr. Deputy Police Commissioner and others.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO MILL OWNERS AND MACHINERY MERCHANTS.

AUCTION SALE OF SPARE PARTS OF MACHINERY SUITABLE FOR ASA LEES AND CO.'S SPEED FRAMES, ETC.

Under instructions from Messrs. W. H. Brady and Co., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on MONDAY, the 22nd instant sell by Public Auction at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the Godown of Messrs. W. H. Brady and Co. Ltd. at Lamington Road, Byculla the following:—

34 Roving Swings complete, 21 Caps for Jack Box, 36 Jack Boxes complete, 21 Jack Box short Bushes, 29 Bobbin wheels, 12 Winding springs, one machine with punches, 10 winding plates wheels, 1 Back shaft wheels.

The above is on view.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS, VALUERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

Telephone No. 25152

BONA-FIDE SALE.

RARE OPPORTUNITY TO RAJAS, LOVERS OF ARTISTIC FURNITURE, PRIVATE BUYERS AND MERCHANTS TO SECURE BENJAMIN'S ARTISTIC HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ETC.

AUCTION SALE on THURSDAY, the 25th day of December, 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.)

AUCTION SALE of specially made to order artistic household furniture, by Benjamin, Robert, and Wimbridge, Marble statues figures, and pedestals, broze figures, with electric fittings, rich table ornaments, electric hall chandeliers, and wall brackets, gramophones, clocks, one full sized billiard table by E. Wimbridge, Harichand's full sized steel safe, one five seater Humber and Adulphia motor cars and one 3 h.p. new Imperial motor cycle, etc., etc.

Messrs. MISTRY and Co., Auctioneers, on THURSDAY, the 25th day of December, 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at "Munim Villa", corner of Nepean Sea Road, and Narayen Dabholkar Road, by order of Naserwanji Patel, Esq., will sell artistic household furniture by Robert, Benjamin, and Wimbridge, comprising square dining table, Morocco seat arm chair mirror back side boards, glass, dumboards, rich oil paintings, with rich frames, rich upholstered drawing room suites, made-to-order ball cabinets book cases, silk tapestry lined sofa, cabinets, artistic marble statues, figures and pedestals, electric hall chandeliers, venetian gluss wall candle brass, bronze figures with electric fittings, Harichand's fire proof safe, full size billiard table by Wimbridge, clocks, large China jars, massacuised single bedsteads, handsome mirror gock almyrahs, rich, majolica flower stands one 5-seater Humber, one 7-seater Adulphi motor car and one 3 h.p. motor cycle, etc.

Catalogues are ready and property on

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AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
THE FINEST THEATRE IN THE EAST

TO-NIGHT 6, 8, & 10.

"THE WANDERING JEW"

FEATURING ENGLAND'S GREATEST ACTOR

MATHESON LANG.

Supported by an all star cast including Hutin Britton and Isobel Elsom. A superb film version of E. Temple Thurston's wonderful play—the play which took London by storm. A stupendous production which opens in the time of Christ on Earth and concludes with the Spanish Inquisition. Marvellous scenes of the Crusades. A story of intense power impressive in its great beauty. Gorgeous and elaborate stage effects.

A MERITABLE TRIUMPH OF FILM CRAFT. UNANIMOUSLY DESCRIBED AS MATHESON LANG'S MOST BRILLIANT EFFORT.

A PICTURE YOU WILL GO TO SEE MORE THAN ONCE.

PATHE GAZETTE.

Prices: Rs. 2-4, Rs. 2, Re. 1-8, Re. 1, As. 8 and As. 4 including Tax.

BOOKING OFFICE IS OPEN AT THE THEATRE BETWEEN 9-30 A. M. AND 1 P. M. AND 5 P. M. AND 11 P. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P. M.
JAMES McGRATH
Presents.
OUR CABARET
TO-DAY CINEMA AT 6-30 p. m.
"THE GREEN TEMPTATION"
With BETTY COMPSON.

EMPIRE THEATRE

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
"THE IRON TRAIL"
Sensational Railroad Melodrama.

EMPRESS THEATRE

Note Change in Timings
TO-DAY AT 6-30 & 9-30 p.m.
"OVER THE HILL"
With MARY CARR.

CINEMA MAJESTIC

presents

THIS WEEK

SITA VANVAS.

TIME & RATES AS USUAL.

WEST-END

THREE SHOWS TO-DAY AT
5-45; 8; 10-15 p. m. (S. T.)
Another mighty Million-Dollar Universal Super-Jewel Picture

"FOOLISH WIVES"

featuring the Screen's greatest Director and Star,
VON STROHEIM
and the pretty adorable beauty
MISS DU PONT.
ALL THE ELEVEN PARTS COMPLETE

in one show. A splendid opportunity to see this Film from the beginning right up to the end.

THREE SHOWS TO-DAY AT
5-45; 8 and 10-15 p. m. (S. T.)

Revolving Shows: Ticket-holders of Box, Sofa and 1st Class can enter the show any time, and see the remaining parts in the next show with the same ticket.

WEST-END CINEMA
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)

AN IDEAL CHRISTMAS RPESENT

PURSHOTAM'S PICTURE ALBUM

Just published. Contains sixteen beautiful pictures in richest colours, painted by Master Artists of India, printed on specially grained artpaper. Price Rs. 2 only. Can be had from TARAPOREWALLA SONS, INDIAN BOOK DEPOT, and other Booksellers. Publishers, LAKSHMI ART PRESS, Byculla, Bombay.

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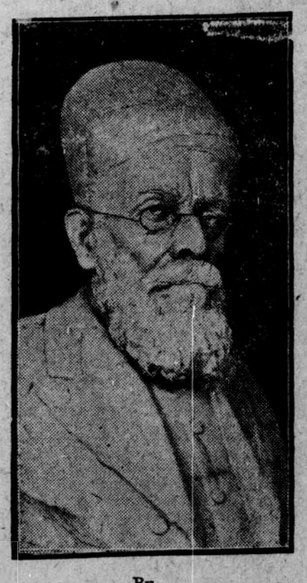

By
V. V. WAGH,
SCULPTOR.
6, NEW QUEENS ROAD,
BOMBAY 4.
Marble and bronze busts and statues executed to order

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

December 20.

S S Alavi, Ward Jeddah.
S S Versowa, Watson, Busreh.
S S Grange Park, Burns, Genoa.
S S Japan, Norman, Gothenburg.
S S Winkfield, Lebas, Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.

December 21.

S S Nizam, Ellis Calcutta.
S S Cape-Point, Puzey,, Calcutta.

December 22.

S S Dongola, Cooper, Kobe.
S S War Bahadur Kirton, Abadan.

The following vessel began to load on Saturday.

Steamer Bussano for Hull.

S S Alavi:—Messrs. Turner Morrison & Co's steamer Alavi 2157 tons, Captain P H Ward arrived in harbour on Saturday from Jeddah with a general cargo.

S S Versowa:—The B I S N Company's steamer Versowa 1957 tons, Captain J S Watson arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Grange Park:—Messrs. Graham's Trading Company's steamer Grane Park 3172 tons, Captain R Burns arrived in harbour on Saturday from Genoa with ballast.

S S Japan:—Messrs. Graham's Trading Company's steamer Japan 3262 tons, Captain E Norman arrived in harbour on Saturday from Gothenburg with a general cargo.

S S Winkfield:—The B I S N Company's steamer Winkfield, 3365 tons, Captain Lebas arrived in harbour on Saturday from Rangoon with a general cargo.

S S Nizam:—Messrs. Turner Morrison & Company's steamer Nizam, 3334 tons, Captain O J Ellis sailed from harbour on Sunday for Calcutta with a general and same bottom cargo.

S S Cape-Point:—Messrs Bird and Company's steamer Cape-Point 2270 tons, Captain C W Puzey sailed from harbour on Sunday for Calcutta with a general cargo.

S S Dongola:—The P and O S N Company's steamer Dongola 4729 tons, Captain C P Cooper will sail to-day from harbour for Kobe with a general cargo and passengers.

S S War Bahadur:—Messrs Shaw Wallace and Coupany's steamer War Bahadur 3473 tons Captain G J Kirton will sail to-day from harbour for Abadan with ballast.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(SATURDAY, December 20.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
2 Caledonia 3353, London 3/1 M M & Co.
4 Circassia 4327 Glasgow, 29/12, T M & Co.
5 Toba Maru 4285 Kobe 30/12 N Y Khisha.
6 Sardinia 4106 Shanghai 6/1 M M & Co.
7 Bayne 2771 Durban 24/12 M M & Co.
8 Ridderkerk 3174 Colombo 24/12 E D Sassoon and Co.
9 Bassano, 2766, Karachi, 2/1 J F & Co.
10 Cracovia 4566 Trieste 1/1 L Triestino.
10 Karapara 3722, Durban 24/12 M M & Co.
11 Chybassa 4022 NF. NF. M M & Co.
12a Silurus, 1290, N.F. N.F. M Supdt. B P T.
13 Algic 3373 NF. 24/12 Vol. Bros.
14 Dongola, 4279, China/Japan 21/12, M M and Co.
15 Trevethoe 2770 Antwerp, 30/12 M M & Co.
17 Registan, 2615 Dunkirk 20/12, T M & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Hohenfels 1745 K'chi, 23/12, L Edward.
7 Generale Petitt, 3509 Hull, 24/12 Graham Trading Co.
8 Baron Minto 2897, Cal. 24/12 Graham Trading Co.
10 & 11 Dara 3083 Mauritous 23/12 T M & Co.
15 Barpeta 1827, P Gulf, 24/12 M M & Co.

PRINCESS DOCK.

C R Orna, 2997, N.F. N.F. M M and Co.
C & R Celebes Maru 4288 Kobe, 27/12, O Kaisha.
D E Hakodate Maru, 3254, Japan, 21/12 N Kaisha.
F Alipore 3241 Japan, 6/1, M M & Co.
Q Bahaduri, N.F. N.F. B S N Co.
L & M Sunhath 325 K N Co.

EXPORT.

December 20.

S S Circassia for Liverpool:—20 bales wool Meyer Nissim; 100 bales hemp H Govindji; 255 cwt safflower seed Louis Dreyfus & Co; 50 bales cotton yarn B Karsondas & Co; 10 bales cottonfly B Karsondas & Co; 134 bales cotton waste B Karsondas & Co; 100 bales hemp F F Campbell & Co Ltd; 50 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Circassia for Marseilles:—1000 cwt groundnuts Volkart Bros; 4 bales silk waste Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd; 1 bale woollen carpets Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd; 20 boxes cow guts dried (3186 lbs) Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd; 61 boxes cottonfly B Karsondas & Co.

S S Circassia for Constantinople:—15 cwt mendi powder R Shantilal and Co.

S S Circassia for Glasgow:—20 bales cotton yarn The Swadeshi Mills Co Ltd.

S S Algic for Marseilles:—115 bales wool Shamji Mal.

S S Algic for Philadelphia:—18 bales goat hair M Mahomed Ali & Co; 38 bales wool Shamji Mal.

S S Algic for New York:—250 bales cotton F F Campbell & Co Ltd.

S S Grange-Park for Barcelona:—260 bales cotton N Rajaram & Co. 8000 cwt groundnuts Volkart Bros; 2000 cwt linseed Louis Dreyfus & Co. 245 bales cotton Italindia Cotton Co. Ltd; 50 bales cotton B Cursondas & Co; 100 bales cotton Khimji Visram & Co; 550 bales cotton Gosho K Kaisha Ltd; 105 bales cotton S Hemraj & Co.

S S Grange-Park for Genoa:—110 bales cotton Gosho K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Cape Cross for Valencia:—23000 cwt groundnuts Volkart Bros.

S S Hohenfels for Antwerp:—91 casks wet salted goat skins Haji N and Haji Eisa.

S S Hohenfels for Hamburg:—55 bales cotton Gosho K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Crostafels for Hamburg:—7 cwt cardamom seed N C Bhesania & Co; 4 3/4 cwt cardamoms N C Bhesania & Co.

S S Bassano for Hull:—3760 cwt cottonseed E D Sassoon & Co Ltd.

S S Registan for Dunkirk:—198 bales cotton Louis Dreyfus & Co.

S S Caledonia for London:—5 bales goat skins tanned Meyer Nissim; 3 bales sheep skins tanned Meyer Nissim; 2000 cwt wheat middlings The Bombay Co Ltd; 2 boxes cotton printed cloth Cox and Kings Shipping Ag Ltd; 3 cases cotton prints Cox and Kings Shipping Ag Ltd; 100 bales hemp F F Campbell & Co Ltd.

S S Cracovia for Trieste:—220 bales cotton Vurdhman Bros Ltd; 112 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 113 bales cotton The Bombay Co Ltd.

S S Cracovia for Venice:—220 bales cotton Vurdhman Bros Ltd; 504 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 385 bales cotton The Bombay Co Ltd.

S S Dongola for Hongkong:—1 box silk and cotton handkerchiefs Y L Hing Kee.

S S Dongola for Osaka:—584 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co Ltd.

S S Dongola for Shanghai:—100 bales cotton Vurdhman Bros Ltd.

S S Dongola for Kobe:—100 bales cotton Volkart Bros; 500 bales cotton Toyo M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Sardinia for Shanghai:—500 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Celebes Maru for Yokkaichi:—1000 bales cotton Gosho K Kaisha Ltd. 1000 bales cotton Toyo M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Celebes Maru for Nagoya:—1000 bales cotton Gosho K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Celebes Maru for Kobe:—1000 bales cotton Toyo M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Hakodate Maru for Osaka:—500 bales cotton Gosho K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Hakodate Maru for Nagoya:—450 bales cotton Toyo M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Hakodate Maru for Kobe:—100 bales cotton R Dharshi & Co. 1000 bales cotton Gosho K Kaisha Ltd; 200 bales cotton G V Lanke.

S S Toba Maru for Kobe:—1000 bales cotton Toyo M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Toba Maru for Shanghai:—600 bales cotton S Hemraj & Co.

IMPORT.

December 20.

S S Chybassa, Agents Mackinnon M & Co:—From Calcutta—5406 bags rice; 200 bags cement; 5352 bags betelnuts; 32 packages bellings; 186 packages tea; 23 cases tea; 1338 chests tea; 856 h/chests tea; 121 packages jute gasketting. 458 bales jute twine; 1069 bales hessian cloth; 1198 bales gunnies bags; 509 buudles gunnies bags; 10 bundles cardamoms. 499 drums paint oil; 120 kegs red lead; 78 casks dye; 89 cases dye; 650 cases brandy; 30 cases pipes; 13 cases condiments; 100 cases rum; 70 cases hardware; 22 cases pepsodent; 173 coils rope; 28 bales paper; 40 cases soap; 24 cases lime juice; 71 cases medicines. 79 cases aluminum circles.

From Calicut:—35 bales gunnies bags; 44 bales yarn waste; 7 bales cotton waste. 41 bales cotton; 90 jottas coir yarn; 42 jottas coir rope; 203 coils coir rope; 38 bundles wood bark; 510 bags cocoanuts; 42 chests tea; 166 cases tea.

From Colombo:—38 bags pears; 55 cases jam; 516 cases salmon; 32 cases fruits; 30 cases powder.

From Cochin:—250 kolla hooka shells; 75 bags ginger.

From Alleppy:—25 bags ginger. 49 bags arravroot; 33 bags turmeric. 1828 bags copra; 242 robbins copra; 10 robbins fishmaws. 45 bundles p boards.

From Badagara:—60 bundles gunnies bags; 407 bags copra; 978 bags cocoanuts.

From Cannanore:—204 bags copra; 1723 bags cocoanuts.

SUGAR PRODUCTION IN INDIA.

There were twenty-three factories making sugar direct from cane worked in India during the season 1923-24, as compared with nineteen in the season 1922-23 and eighteen in 1921-22. Eleven of these factories are situated in the province of Bihar and Orissa, eight in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, two in Madras and one each in Assam and Bombay. Enquiries were instituted by the Sugar Bureau to ascertain the output of these factories and only one factory, in Bihar, failed to respond. There was an increase of 5,338,962 maunds in the quantity of cane crushed and of 393,440 maunds in the amount of sugar produced by factories in India during the season 1923-24, as compared with 1922-23. This increase in all the provinces was due mainly to the fact that factories could obtain more cane for milling purposes. The area under sugar-cane in India was 169,800 acres greater than in the previous season. If we take the all-India figures we find that 13.39 maunds of sugar-cane were required in the season 1923-24 to produce one maund of sugar as compared with 13.28 maunds required in the previous season. This was due to the fact that some of the factories in the United Provinces were so overwhelmed with cane that they had to put it through the mills much faster than usual in order to take off this crop. During the season 1923-24, India's production of molasses by modern factories making sugar direct from cane totalled 622,472 maunds as against 348,024 maunds in the previous season. The increased production should naturally result in a reduction to that extent of the imports of foreign molasses into India unless consumption shows an increase in this country. Statistics regarding the production of refined sugar by modern refineries in India are being collected and will be published in due course.

INDIAN CUSTOMS REVENUE.

According to returns received in the Commercial Intelligence Department, the grand total of gross Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue amounted to Rs. 4,55 lakhs during the month of November, 1924, as against Rs. 4,23 lakhs in the preceding month and Rs. 4,05 lakhs a year ago. The total revenue realised in the eight months, April to November, 1924, was Rs. 31,74 lakhs as compared with Rs. 26,63 lakhs in the same period last year. Import duties contributed Rs. 25,41 lakhs; export duties Rs. 3,41 lakhs; excise duties on cotton manufactures Rs. 1,52 lakhs; on Kerosene Rs. 62 lakhs and on motor spirit Rs. 53 lakhs, and land customs and miscellaneous Rs. 25 lakhs. Increases were noticeable in import duties on sugar, cotton yarn and piece-goods, iron tile fabrics, other than cotton and silk and steel and other metals, yarn and textiliquors, silk piece-goods and motor cars and cycles; in export duties on raw and manufactured jute and rice; and in excise duties on cotton manufactures and motor spirit. On the other hand, import duties on matches, railway plant, machinery and tobacco, export duty on tea and raw hides and skins, and excise duty on kerosene showed decreases. The protective special duties collected under the Steel Industry (Protection) Act of 1924 from June 13, to November 30, 1924, amounted to nearly Rs. 1,34 lakhs, which are included in the figures of import duty.

HONGKONG YARN MARKET.

Messrs. Cawasjee Pallanjee and Co.'s Yarn Market Report, dated Hongkong, 22nd November, 1924, runs as follows:—

It is gratifying to notice a healthy change in the market following a prolonged spell of stagnation, extending over many weeks. The political propaganda has continued in much the same perturbed state as before, that presidential question being still in the mist.

The constant fluctuations which have marked the course of exchange and which on the whole balance on the weak side, have instilled a little confidence in the market inducing dealers to consider overtures for business. A sharp advance in yarn is cabled from Shanghai, which fact carried great weight with the local dealers and mainly influenced them to enter the market as they did. Although the transactions that have come to light have not assumed anything like encouraging proportions, the nature of enquiries give promise of an active and growing business, provided, of course, there is neither further advance nor decline of importance in the rate of exchange. The total sales during the period approaches over four thousand bales, made up mostly of few select spinnings of No. 10s. for the Yunnan market. Rates on an average, show an advance of two dollars. Towards the close, market retains the firmer feeling.

Sales 4,100 bales. Uncleared 2,000 bales. Unsold 4,000 bales.

Shanghai.—This market reports a continuance of the spurt since the cessation of hostilities with monthly sales amounting to 16,000 bales. Quotations are Ningpo 10s. Ts. 161. Water and Moon 30s. Ts. 180. Two Five Men 20s. Ts. 174. Unsold stock estimated at 37,000 bales.

Japanese.—These yarns are steadier with an improved off-take and better demand. There is paucity of stock of known 20s. and scant arrivals hamper business, which would otherwise be on a free scale in view of prevailing high exchange. Nevertheless, some business is said to have been negotiated on C.I.F. terms.

Exchange:—Rs. 157½ Sterling 2/4 3/8. Shanghai Ts. 72 3/4. Japan Ys. 141 3/4.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

The following is the statement of Liabilities and Assets of the Central Bank of India, Ltd., for the fort-night ended 15th December, 1924.

LIABILITIES:

Capital Subscribed Rs. 33,600,000; Capital Paid up Rs. 16,800,000; Reserve Fund Rs. 10,000,000; Deposits, debts due to Banks, Agents, and Bills payable, etc., Rs. 165,165,000 Sundries including Branch Adjustments Rs. 29,985,000; Total Rs. 221,950,000.

ASSETS.

Cash Credits and Overdrafts on Government and other authorised securities Rs. 45,119,000; Loans on Government and other authorised securities Rs. 40,944,000; Bills Discounted Rs. 15,833,000; Bank Premises Rs. 5,146,000; Sundries including Branch Adjustments Rs. 24,273,000; Cash in hand, at Banks and Investments in War Bonds, Government Paper, shares, Debentures, Properties, etc., Rs. 90,635,000; Total Rs. 221,950,000.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The following is the Statement of Affairs as on the 12th December 1924—

LIABILITIES.		
Subscribed Capital		11,25 00 000
Capital Paid up		5,62 50 000
Reserve		4,57 50 000
Public Deposits		8,98 55 000
Other Deposits		73,57 49 000
Sundries		1,90 38 000
Rupees		94,66 42 000
Assets.		
Government Securities	15,19 43 000	
Other authorized securities under the Act	1,21 88 000	
Loans	14,38 99 000	
Cash Credits	32,03 32 000	
Inland bills discounted and purchased	7,68 81 000	
Foreign bills discounted and purchased	62 27 000	
Dead Stock	2,68 60 000	
Sundries	94 59 000	
Balances with other Banks	84 07 000	
	75,61 96 000	
Cash	19,04 46 000	
Rupees	94,66 42 000	

The above balance sheet includes—

Deposits in London	£	1,246,000
Advances in London	„	737,500
Cash and balances at other Banks in London	„	560,100

Bank Rate 6%
Percentage 22.54.

MILL STORES.

Decr. 19.

The whole week passed away without any live interest nor animation. The volume of business transacted was much below usual, and consumers are quiet, because December is stock taking month. Home prices are also quiet, but some advance has been reported in the values of Roller-skins, Raw Hide Pickers, and woollen stores. Cotton Healds and Bandings have been rather firm. Retail price for Healds kept easy at Rs. 1/7/6, while Reeds at Rs. 0/2/11. Bobbins kept in demand, but Japanese have gone out of sale to a very large extent.

The quotations are:—
Healds—15/4os. Rs. 1/7/6.
Reeds Re. 0/2/11
Roller cloth 16oz. Ken Rs. 8/8/0.
Scroll Bandings Rs. 1/6/6.
Tubular Bandings Rs. 2/3/6.
Ropes Rs. 2.
Sizing flannel twill 62" Rs. 4/4/0.
Slubbing tubes Rs. 23.
Roving tubes Rs. 22.
Pirns Conicals 5" Rs. 7/8/0.
Pirns Universal Rs. 7
Pirns Weft Rs. 7.
Ring Rabbeth 5" Enamel Rs. 8.
Card cans Fibre Rs. 3/12/0.
Sizing flannel 72" Rs. 4/12/0.

OUTWARD MAILS.

Bombay, 20th December, 1924

For.	Steamer.	Date.	Mails close at
1. England			
2. Austria and Italy			
3. Japan (superscribed)	S/S Hakodate Maru.	23rd Dec. 24.	2 p.m.
4. Shanghai „			
5. Singapore „			
6. Shanghai			
7. Straits Settlements			
8. Mauritius and Reunion	S/S Dara via Karachi.	27th Dec. 24.	6-30 p.m.
9. Reunion			
10. South Africa			
11. Australia	S/S Osterley via D'kodi & Colombo.	23rd Dec. 24.	6-30 p.m.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Dec. 21.

The Western disturbance has advanced rapidly and given light local rain in North Baluchistan.

Rain has also fallen locally in South Madras.

Forecast:—Extension along the Frontier.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, December, 19.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.,	
Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. inches.	29.947
Temperature of Air	76.2 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	69.6 „
Dew Point	65.6 „
Relative humidity of Air	71% „
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	0.8 „
Maximum temperature of Air	84.0 „
Minimum do. do.	70.1 „
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NNE, WNW, NNE.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	160 miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	HIGH WATER. Depth on Still.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	LOW WATER. Depth on Still.
	Dec.	h. m.	ft. in.	Dec.	h. m.	ft. in.
Sat.	20	14 58	26 5	20	0 48	19 4
		8 18	25 3		14 2	18 5
Sun.	21	5 41	26 1	21	12 56	18 6
		19 10	25 3		.. ..	.. ..
M.	22	6 52	26 2	22	1 4	20 10
		20 25	26 5		13 50	17 5
Tu.	23	8 0	26 6	23	2 21	20 6
		21 25	27 9		14 42	18 4
W.	24	9 4	27 0	24	3 28	19 10
		22 16	29 1		15 31	15 3
Th.	25	10 1	27 7	25	4 30	19 1
		23 4	30 2		16 16	14 5
Fri.	26	10 56	28 1	26	5 14	18 4
		23 52	30 11		17 3	13 11

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Dec. 22 (Mon) Sunrise 7h. 7m. Sunset 6h. 6m.
Dec. 23 (Tues) Sunrise 7h. 8m. Sunset 6h. 7m.
Dec. 24 (Wed) Sunrise 7h. 8m. Sunset 6h. 8m.
Dec. 25 (Thurs) Sunrise 7h. 9m. Sunset 6h. 8m
Dec. 26 (Fri) Sunrise 7h. 9m. Sunset 6h. 9m.
Dec. 27 (Sat) Sunrise 7h. 10m. Sunset 6h. 9m.
Dec. 28 (Sun) Sunrise 7h. 10m. Sunset 6h. 10m.
Dec. 29 (Mon) Sunrise 7h. 11m. Sunset 6h. 10m
Dec. 30 (Tues) Sunrise 7h. 11m. Sunset 6h. 11m
Dec. 31 (Wed) Sunrise 7h. 11m. Sunset 6h. 11m

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association.

Bombay, December 21.

	Rs. a. p.
Khadi:—	
Textile	1 2 9
E. D. Sassoon	1 2 0
Elphinstone and Century	1 2 0
Long Cloth (Full weight) 34–40 inches.	
Standard per lb.	1 6 3
Century per lb.	1 5 9
Hindustan per lb.	1 6 9
Fazalbhai per lb.	1 6 6
Textile per lb.	1 6 6
Phoenix per lb.	1 6 3
Pearl per lb.	1 6 3
Manekji (Gau Mukh) per lb.	1 5 0
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb.	1 6 3
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 8202–8208—	
Rachael per lb.	1 6 9
Pearl per lb.	1 6 3
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1 6 3
Long Cloth X Quality	
Rachael per lb.	1 7 3
Kohinoor per lb.	1 7 6
Swan Finlay per lb.	1 7 3
Long Cloth Satin Calender, 34–40	
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1 6 0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 5 9
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1 5 0
David per lb.	1 4 3
Edward Mohor per lb.	1 4 6
Sundari Brand per lb.	1 4 6
Salita.—	
Century.	1 5 6
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 6 3
Textile per lb.	1 6 0
Dhooties 7, 8 and 9 yards:—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 8 6
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1 6 6
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 7 9
Dhooties 10 yards:—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 7 0
Txtile (Bicycle per lb.	1 6 6
Check Grey Drill:—	
Standard per piece	6 4 0
Phoenix per piece	6 4 0
Swan Finlay per piece	6 4 0
Hindustan No. 902 per piece	6 8 0
Pearl Pabaney	6 12 0
Bleached Check:—	
Kasturchand per piece	7 9 0
Bombay United per piece	7 6 0
Black Check—	
Textile per piece	8 8 0
E. D. Racheal per piece	6 14 0
Gabrun No. 5124:—	
Pearl	11 10 0
Hindustani	11 12 0

RECEIPTS

Bombay, December 20.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p. m. on 19th December, 1924.

Cotton	17288 Bales.
Wheat	10829 Cwts.
Linseed	4380 „
Rapeseed etc.	Nil „
Gingellyseed	5563 „
Poppyseed	138 „
Groundnuts	10861 „
Castorseed	895 „
Rice	2987 „
Myrabollams	2411 „
Cottonseed	26590 „
Mowraseed	Nil „
Gram	732 „
Juwar	39 „
Masur	589 „
Barley	496 „
Bajri	1806 „
Coal	1838 Tons.

COMMERCIAL.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

MESSRS. NORDEN CO'S. REPORT.

COTTON CROP ESTIMATE.

Nov. 19.

We present herewith our annual estimate of the American cotton crop. The figures are running bales, two round bales counted as one, and lint cotton only, linters excluded:

	Bales.
North Carolina	775,000
South Carolina	725,000
Georgia	1,050,000
Alabama	975,000
Mississippi	1,175,000
Louisana	450,000
Texas	4,500,000
Oklahoma	1,500,000
Arkansas	1,200,000
Tennessee	425,000
Sundries	525,000
Total	13,300,000

Should these figures even approximate the actual yield, we feel that there can be no doubt as to the adequacy of this season's supplies, and, in this connection, our views are strengthened by Messrs. Volkart Brothers' latest estimates of the Indian and Egyptian crops. Their figures are: for India, 6,500,000 bales, and for Egypt, 7,000,000 cantars, the equivalent of 1,386,000 500-pound bales.

It is on distribution probabilities that the future course of the market will depend and, as the government statistics for the first quarter of the season are now available, we think the comparisons which follow may be of interest. The figures are those of the U. S. Census Bureau and are all in running bales; linters are not included:—

	1924-25	1923-24
Stocks on hand August 1		
In consuming establishments	721,589	1,099,556
In public storage and at compresses	673,925	945,443
Elsewhere (partially estimated)	160,000	280,000
	1,555,514	2,324,999
Ginned to November 1	9,694,920	7,556,042
Imports to November 1	31,903	17,543
Total counted supply to November 1	11,282,337	9,898,584
Consumption to November 1	1,325,300	1,521,408
Exports to November 1	1,948,265	1,696,365
	3,273,565	3,218073
Stocks in America November 1	8,008,772	6,680,611
Ginned after Nov. 1 (based our estimate, 13,300,000)	3,605,080	2,572,066
Imports after November 1	*250,000	254,536
City Crop, Errors, etc.	*200,000	177,890
	4,055,080	3,004,492
Total supply for November-July	12,063,852	9,685,103
Consumption November-July	?	4,159,146
Exports November-July	?	3,950,443
Burnt entire season	?	20,000
		8,129,589
Stocks on hand July 31st	?	1,555,514

*Estimated.

The aggregate of consumption and exports for the past three months has been 1.7 per cent greater than that for the same period last year, and, should this percentage of increase continue throughout the season, the carry-over will be around 3,800,000 bales.

We do not fail to realize the fundamental strength of the textile situation both here and in Europe, but, with our present views on the supply situation, we cannot find any basis for a belief in higher prices. Rather do we expect a continuance of broad fluctuations around present levels until such time as new crop possibilities commence to influence the market.

METAL REPORT.

London, Dec. 19.

Tin Block £262 7/8

London, Dec. 19.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags:—
For Decr/Jan. Sellers £24 1/4 and Buyers £24.
Tone:—Firmer but not much doing.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net:—
Dec. Sellers 47/6.
Jan/Apl. Paid 47 7/8.

METALS.

London, Dec. 19.

English best Selected Copper	£69 1/2
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£65 7/8
Copper Braziers	£86.—
Yellow Metal	715/16
Hard Spelter	29 7/8 nom.
Corrugated Sheets	17 3/8

RAPESEED.

London, Dec. 19.

Ferozepore Real Bold Nov/Decr. Sellers £23.

Toria closed with good demand at £21 7/8 Dec/Jan. Sellers.

Brown Cawnpore Nov/Decr. Sellers £22 5/8.

BARLEY.

London, Dec. 19.

Karachi Barley Dec/Jan. Sellers 42/6.

FREIGHT OF COAL.

Cardiff to Bombay 12/9 to 13.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 20.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 31/32.
Bank's selling D. D. 1/6.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 1/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 1/16.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 16/ 11/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/6 3/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/8.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 630.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 680
Bank's buying D D Frcs 670.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 109
Bank's buying 60 D/st. D P Rs. 104.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs 158½.
SHANGHAI
Bank's selling D D Rs 215½
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs 157½
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs 282½
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.71
London—Paris Frcs. 87.20
London—Switzerland Frcs 24.20
London—Brussels Frcs 94.40
London—Rome Liras 110.00

TONE OF EXCHANGE.

Steady market.
Exchange market closed firm with sellers for ready T T on London at 1s. 6 1/16d.

London, Dec. 20.

Tele. Transfers 1/6 1/8. Firm.
Bar Silver Spot 32 5/16. Quiet.

London, Dec. 19.

Rentes 3 p.c. 50 ex.
Bar Silver (Spot) 32 5/16.
Bar Silver 2 months hence 32 5/16.
Closing Tone of Silver:—China selling.
Speculators bought. Quiet.
Interest day to day loans 2 7/8.
Interest 7 days market loans 3 3/4.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 p.c. since 5/7/23.
Bar Gold £4.7.
Tele. Transfers 1/6 3/32

EXCHANGE.

London, Dec. 19.

Sheep skins sale closed to-day firm and with demand maintained. Sold 781,000. Madras prime were a shilling, medium and ordinary 3 to 6 pence, Bombay medium two to three pence dearer.

Of the 28,000 tanned hides offered for sale 26,000 were sold. There was only a trifling collection for Madras while Bombay qualities showed shrinking of about 50 per cent. No material alteration in calf skins, but were active.

Next auctions will be held on 15th January next.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES—MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm	17.46
Christiania	31.07

New York, Dec. 19.

Demand Bills 4.70.87.

London, Dec. 19.

Exchange on London in.—
Paris 87.25.
Germany 19.770.000 M.
Italy 110.35.

STOCKS., ETC.

London Dec. 19.

Funding Loan 4%	1960/90	£89 3/8+1/8
Victory Bonds 4%	£	92.— Unchanged.
War Loan 5%	1929/47	£ 101 1/8+1/8
Conversion Loan		£78 7/8+1/8
Indian Loan 5½%		£101 1/4 Unchanged.
Indian Loan 7%		116 Unchanged.
Consoles 2½%		£57 1/4+1/8
Rupee Paper 3½%		48 Unchanged.
Indian Stock 3½% (Sterling Loan)		66 1/4 Unchanged.
Govt. Securities 3%		57.—Unchanged.

READY AND FORWARD.

Bank's selling T T Ready 1/6 1/16.
Bank's buying T T Ready 1/6 1/8
Bank's selling T T Jany. 1/6 3/32.
Bank's buying T T Jany. 1/6 5/32.
Bank's buying T T Jany. 1/6 5/32.
Bank's selling T T February 1/6 1/16.
Bank's buying T T February 1/6 1/8.
Bank's selling T T March 1/6.
Bank's buying T T March 1/6 3/32.
Bank's selling T T April 1/5 15/16.
Bank's buying T T April 1/6 1/32.
Bank's selling T T May 1/5 7/8.
Bank's buying T T May 1/5 31/32.

DISCOUNTS.

London, Dec. 19.

Discount Bank Bills:—
3 M/st 3 13/16
Indian 6 M/st 4.
Discount Fine Trade Bills:—
3 M/st 4 1/4.
6 M/st 4 3/4.
Rentes 5 p.c. 20 1/2.

Amsterdam	....	11.64
Switzerland	....	24.28
Belgium (Yesterday's)	.....	94.93

Bombay, Dec. 20.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.
Three months 3 15/16 per cent.
Six months 4 5/16 per cent.
Bank of England rate 4 per cent.
MONEY.
Call 2 per cent.
One month 3 per cent.
Three months 4¼ per cent.
Six months 5¼ per cent.

BOMBAY STOCKS EXCHAGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Dec. 20

3½ per cent. Government Paper Rs. 66/6.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan Rs. 84/8.
5 per cent. War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 93/4
5 per cent. Loan due 1933 Rs. 97/1.
5 per cent. Loan due 1945-55 Rs. 97/9.
5½ per cent. Bonds due 1925 Rs. 102/8.
5½ Bonds due 1928 Rs. 103/6
6 per cent. Bonds due 1927 Rs. 100/11.
6 per cent. Bonds due 1930 Rs. 102/2.
6 per cent Bonds due 1932 Rs. 103/3
6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 106/10.
4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 73.
6 per cent. Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 99
4 per cent. Municipal due 1974 Rs. 74/8.
6 per cent. Municipal due 1929/49 Rs. 96.
4 per cent. Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 73/8.

SHARES.

Bombay, Dec. 20.

Market closed firm. The following are the closing rates:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1,400, India 72. Central Bank 22/6 and Eastern Bank 77.

COTTON MILLS.

Ahd. Advance 417/8, Bombay Cotton 520, Bombay Dyeing 520, Bradbury 500, Century 436/4, Cent. India 521/4, Colaba Land 158/12, Cooria 155, Crescent 232/8, Currim 410, Dawn 627/8, Edw. Sassoon 185, Fazulbhoy 880, Globe 52/8, Gokak 101/4, Ind. Bleaching 220, Ind. Malwa 378/21, Jamshed Mfg. 120, Kastoorchand 118/12, Khatao 181/4, Kohinoor 1,230, Luxmi Cotton 4,600, Madhowji 370, Mathuradas 230, M Petit 2,700, Morarji 2,525, Meyer Sassoon 125, New Great 390, New City 232/4, Pahani 335, Pearls 543/12, Phoenix 565, Premier 87/8, Simplex 218/4, Swan 1,040, Swadeshi 620, Tata Mill 177/8 and Vishnu Cotton 1,680.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 186/4, Andhra Valley 347/8, Bombay Burma 303/12, B. Burma N. I. 63/12, Bo. Burma Pet. 4/9, Bombay Tram 86/4, Bombay Steam 65, Bundi Cement 8/12, Katni Ord. 50, Katni Defd. 140, New India, 11/12, Shivrajpur 46/8, Tata Iron Ord. 11/4, Tata Iron Defd. 36/4, Tata Hydro 752/8, and Scindia Steam 6/3 xd.

London, Dec. 19.

Hongkong Bank £140.
Chartered Bank £20 5/8.
National Bank £48.
P. & O. Bank £10 7/8.
Eastern Bank £6 1/8.

SHARE BAZAR.

Bombay, December 20.

12 to 1 O/O.

Ahmedabad Advance		415-417-8
Bombay Cotton	..	520
Bombay Dyeing	..	890-92-8-896-4
Century	.. ..	425-27-8-30-436-4
Nagpur	.. .. ..	517-8-20-521-4
Colaba	.. .. ..	151-4-52-8-158-12
Crescent	.. ..	228-12-232-8
Indore	.. ..	375-78-12-75-378-12
Kohinoor	.. ..	1220
New Great	.. ..	382-8-83-12-390
Pearl	.. ..	532-8-40-543-12
Phoenix	.. ..	562-8
Bharucha	.. ..	101-4
Simplex	.. ..	211-4-216-4
Swan	.. .. ..	1040
Swadesh	.. ..	620-622-8
Pabni	.. ..	335
Fazal	.. ..	875-72-8-880
Mathuradas	.. ..	230
Tata Mill	.. ..	177-8
Globe	.. ..	52-8
Mysore	.. ..	115
Madhavji	.. ..	356-370
Finlay	.. ..	750
Gokak	.. ..	101-4
Edward Sassoon	..	185
Meyer Sassoon	..	125
Alcock	.. .. ..	186-4
Bombay Burma Old	..	303-12
Bombay Elec. Tram		86-4
Bombay Steamer Ordy		63-12
Bundi Cement	..	8-12
Central E. Mining	..	26
Indian Cement	..	36-4-40
Tata Steel Ordy.	..	11-4
Tata Steel Defd.	..	35-10-36-4-35-10

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Dec. 19.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta:—
Jan/Mar. Sellers 20/3.
Jun/July Sellers 17/6.
July/Septr. Sellers 17/1 1/2.
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay:—
July/Sept. Sellers 17 3 1/2
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi:—
July/Sept. Sellers 27 3 1/2.
Tone.—Dull with absence of buyers.

Tone of money market—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India rate 6 per cent.

BULLION.

Bombay, Dec. 20.

Sovereigns ready Rs 14/4.
Sovereigns forward Rs. 14/3.
Bar gold ready, Rs. 22/2/6
Bar gold forward, Rs. 22/1/6
Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 22.
Bar silver ready, Rs. 72/11.
Bar silver 1st settlement, Rs. 72/10.
Bar silver 2nd settlement, Rs. 72/7.

London, Dec. 19.

Bar gold ready, s. 88/7
Silver ready, d. 32/5.
Silver forward, d. 32/5.
TONE OF SILVER.—
Dull—Market influenced by American exchange. India bought cash and sold forward.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Dec. 20.

To-day Reuter reported 3 to 9 points higher in New York futures. The market advanced on scattered buying. Liverpool has been reported 1 point lower to 2 points up.

A further ginners report showing the quantity of cotton ginned upto 12th December will be issued to-day in New York.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 19th instant as under:—
"Think that large ginnings will give Bulls a shock."

A small change was reported in New York futures and the Marwari Bazar opened this morning unchanged at Rs. 455½ for F. G. Broach April/May. At the opening the market gave way to Rs. 454 on one Japanese House selling. Since the market remained featureless during the major portion of the day, the rate fluctuating between Rs. 454 and Rs. 455. Before the close of the Marwari Bazar Sessions the values declined to Rs. 453 on Offices and Bazar operators selling. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 455½ and going up by half a rupee closed quiet at Rs. 452 on Commission and Japanese Houses selling.

Fine Oomra Dec./January after having opened at Rs. 437 and fluctuating with a narrow limit closed barely steady at Rs. 436½. Whilst Oomra March opened at Rs. 431½ improved to Rs. 432 on moderate buying by a Commission House and finally closed at Rs. 431. F. G. Bengal December/January and March were respectively quoted at Rs. 380 and Rs. 378/79.

Our market for ready cotton was steady yesterday with a good demand for nice qualities, and about 3,000 bales are reported to have changed hands.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, December 20.

		6-30 P. M.
Fully Good Broach	April/May ..	452
Fully Good Bengal	Dec/Jan. ..	377
" "	March	375
Fine Oomra ..	Dec./Jan. ..	436
" " ..	March	428

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

20th Decr. 1924.

New Pork Market, 19th Decr. 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since previous Close.
23.45	Dec.			23.54	+09
23.55	Jan.	23.60+05	23.75+20	23.62	+07
23.98	Mar.		24.16+18	24.01	+03
24.33	May			24.38	+05
24.52	July			24.52	—
23.95	Oct.			24.00	+05

New York Spot on 18th Dec. 24.00 —.25
New Orleans Spot on 18th Dec. 23.90 —.26
Telegraphic market advices:—Small market without any special feature.
January highest 23.78 (10-29 a.m.), lowest 23.45 (1-10 p.m.), range .33 points.

Liverpool Market, 19th Decr. 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Prices at 11 a.m.	Closing Prices.	Since previous Close.
13.11	Jan.			13.13	+02
13.19	Mar.	13.07—12	13.12—07	13.19	—
13.29	May	13.17—12	13.21—08	13.28	—01
13.30	July			13.30	—
12.99	Oct.			13.01	+02
	Egyptian				
27.32	Jan.			26.76	—57
26.40	May			....	
25.50	Mar.			25.00	—50
21.00	Nov.			....	

Telegraphic market advices:—(1) New York sales futures on Thursday last estimated at 250,000.

(2) Good undertone. Trade fixing call sales Lancashire.

(3) We do not think any material decline will be seen. We do not look for much change in the market until after holidays, but have a favourable opinion of the market eventually. Advise buying now and on all weak spots.

American Cross Rate 4.70 3/4.

A further ginners' report will be issued in New York to-day (Saturday) showing the number of bales upto 12th December.

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, December 20.

			Ready	Dec. New
Bengal Superfine	M.G.	..	..	..
" Fine	M.G.	..	420	..
"	F.G.M.G.	..	400	..
Sindh-Punjab Fine	M.G.	..	..	..
"	F.G.M.G.	..	400	..
Punjab-Americans	M.G.	..	..	..
Wardha-Hingt. Fine				
	M.G.	..	485	485
Nagpur		..	485	485
Yeotmal .. "	M.G.	..	475	..
Pulgaon .. "	"	..	475	485
Dhamangaon "	"	..	470	..
Amraoti .. "	"	..	460/70	480
Khamgaon-Akola "	"	..	460/70	480
Mulkapur "	"	..	460/65	..
Khandesh "	"	..	460	..
	F.G.M.G.	..	..	..
Broach Fine	M.G.	..	485	March.
" Fully Good	"	..	..	..
Muthia Fine	"	..	..	..
"	F.G.M.G.	..	..	..
Dharwar	S.G.	..	..	..
Coompta	M.G.	570	..	..
Westerns	"	540/56	..	..
"	H.G.	..	..	..
Miraj	M.G.	560	..	..
Cambodia	"	570/590	..	..

COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 19.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 5,000 bales.

Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp. 200 bales.

Total Day's Sales of East Indian 500 bales.

Mid. Americans Spot Universal Standard 13.28 Quiet.

Egyptian F. G. F. Sakellaridis 28.60.

New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

March	24.18
May	24.53
July	24.71
New York Noon Call.	
March	24.10
May	24.46
July	24.63
New Orleans 10 a.m.	
January	24.04
May	24.38

COTTON—OPENING TONE AND PRICES

Liverpool, Dec. 20.

Future Delivery Prices:—

Months.	To-day's Prices.
January	13.05 —.8
March	13.12 —.7
April	13.16 —.5
May	13.20 —.8
July	13.23 —.7
October	12.91 —.10

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Dec 19.

Dec.		13.13+.05
Jan.		13.13+.02
Feb.	m	13.14+.02
Mar	13.19	Unchanged.
Apl.		13.21—.01
May		13.28—.01
Jun.		13.27—.01
Jul.	13.30	Unchanged.
Aug.	13.23	Unchanged.
Sept.		13.16—.03
Oct.		13.01—.02
Nov.		12.92—.02
Dec.		12.88—.02

Tone:—Steady.

EGYPTIANS.

Jan.	....	26.95 plus .20
Mar.	....	26.10 ,, .25
May	....	25.20 ,, .20

INDIAN COTTON SPOTS.

Liverpool, Dec. 19.

Scinde Good	11.35
Fully Good	11.75
Fine	12.15.
Bengal Good	11.45
Fully Good	11.85
Fine	12.25
Omra Good	11.60
Fully Good	12.00
Fine	12.50
Broach Good	11.75
Fully Good	12.15
Fine	12.55

EGYPTIAN COTTON. CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Dec. 19.

Dec.	27.45+72
Jan.	26.75+.57
Feb.	26.35+.55
Mar.	25.85+.55
Apl.	25.45+.50
May	25.00+.50
Jun.	24.40+.50
July	23.80+.45
Aug.	23.55+.45
Sept.	22.95+.45
Oct.	22.10+.45
Nov.	2..70+.39

CLOSING PRICES—AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, Dec. 20.

Futures at New York:—

Months.	To-day's Prices.
January	23.51 —.11
March	23.95 —. 6
May	24.32 —. 5
July	24.48 —. 4

Liverpool, Dec. 20.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G.O.C. Liverpool:—

Months.	To-day's Prices.
January	13.09 —.4
March	13.15 —.4
May	13.24 —.4
July	13.26 —.4

AMERICAN MARKETS

New York Dec. 19.

COTTON:—
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports 63000
Day's Exports to Great Britain 11,000
Day's Exports to Cantonment nil.
Futures at New York:—

Jan.	23.62—.07
Mar.	24.01—.03
May	24.37—.04
Jul	24.52—.00
Spot Cotton at New York	24.00—.09
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	23.90—.90

New York, Dec. 19.

Week's Receipts of Cotton at U. S Ports 3,44,000 bales.

Week's Exports to Great Britain 1,29,000 bales.

Week's Exports to France and Continent 1,74,000 bales.

Week's Exports to Japan 11,000 bales.

Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports 1,538,000 bales.

Stock of Cotton at Interior Ports 1,555,000 bales.

WHEAT.

London, Dec. 19.

Barletta Russo—63½ lbs. Jan/Feb. Sellers 64.

Rozario Santa Fe—63½ lbs. Jan/Feb Paid 64/9.

Tone:—Firm and dearer with firm trade.
Australian Dec/Jan. Paid 65/6.
Choice White Karachi J/F. Sellers 63.
Soft Red Karachi J/F. Sellers 62.
Tone:—
No. 1 Club Bombay A/M London quoted 63.
No. 2 Club Bombay A/M London quoted 62/6.
Soft White Delhi J/F. London Sellers 63/9.

London, Dec. 19.

Parcels No. 2 Club Calcutta April/May London paid and Buyers 61.

Cargo South Australian Paid for Jan. 65/9.

Cargo, Australian paid for March 65/9 and Sailer March paid 65/3.

CHEMICALS.

Decr. 19.

Magnesium and Zinc Chloride having considerably gone down in demand, prices have been ruling very easy. Farina is comparatively scarce. Chlorate of Potash ruled very firm. Brown Sugar Lead, Bichromate of Potash and Litharge have no further interesting features. Caustic Soda kept in demand as usual. Oxalic Acid changed hands at Rs. 26 per cwt. Sodium Sulphide has arrived in large lots, and the price has touched Rs. 12 per cwt.
Quotations are:—
Epsom salt Rs. 4/12/0
Antimony salt As. 6/ ps. 9.
Acetate lead-white Rs. 36.
Bleaching powder Rs. 13/8/0.
Potassium Chlorate Re. 0/3/4.
Caustic soda Rs. 20/8/0.
Magnesium Chloride Rs. 4/8/0.
Dextrine Rs. 23.
Maize starch Rs. 16/4.
Sodium Sulphide Rs. 12/4/0
Acetic acid As. 6.
Aniline salt As. 10.
Glauber salt Rs. 4/8/0.
Zinc Chloride Rs. 19.
Farina Rs. 17.
Alum of chrome Rs. 19.
Oxalic acid Rs. 26.

RUBBER.

London, Dec. 19.

Para Up River Fine, Spot Jan/Feb 18½.
Tone:—Firm only small business.
Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot Decr. 18 3/4.
Tone:—Steady.

London, Dec. 20.

The amount of business transacted was small, nevertheless the undertone is extremely firm. There is no pressure to sell from any quarter. Small daily requirements by consumers are sufficient to improve the price in all positions. Orders have been received from the Continent with steady enquiry for off-qualities, best of which are commanding practically the same price as the standard grades. A leading house says that at the moment the market arrived at partial deadlock. Price was too high for anything in the shape of determined bull operation and position was too impregnably fortified to allow possibility for bear set-back. Contracts entered into for sale of standard quality of rubber to London landed on terms deliverable in equal monthly quantities from January to December, 1925.

London, Dec. 19.

Linseed La-Plata Argentine was firm and dearer but not much trading. Closed £22 1/2 for Dec/Jan. Near value and £22½ Paid and Buyers for Jan./Feb.

Cottonseed Bombay Sellers for Dec/Jan. £11 1/8.

Castorseed Bombay had easy tendency closed at £24 Sellers for Jan/Feb.

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN. LTD. WEEKLY REPORT.

Bombay, 19th December, 1924.

Description	Spot prices. 18-12-24.	11-12-24
Bengals F. G.	.. 475	402
S/Punjab F. G.	.. ..	..
Broach F. G.	.. ..	..
Oomras Fine	.. 475	462
Muttia F.	.. ..	..
Khandesh F.	.. ..	..
Southerns G.	.. ..	..
		Futures
Hedge Contracts	18-12-24.	11-12-24.
Bengals Dec/Jan.	.. 388	381
Bengals March	.. 385	375
Broach, April/May	.. 462	454
Oomra F. Dec./Jan.	.. 444	438
Oomra March	.. 438	431
Oomra F. G.	.. ..	..
Southerns G.	.. ..	..

Receipts for the week ending 18th December 1924 and corresponding period last year.

	Bales 1923.	Bales. 1924.
Bengals	39643	28573
Oomras	54827	87518
Dholleras	4288	7304
Broach	..	..
Southerns	1031	3387
Persians	..	30
Americans	988	..
Egyptians	93	..
East Africans	398	..
Other sorts	..	1
Total	101268	126813

Exports for the week ending 18th December 1924.

	[Bales.
United Kingdom	..
Continent	6762
China	..
Japan	34947
Coast Ports	..
Total	41709
Afloat in harbour—Europe	3361
China, Japan and Coast Ports	38556
Total	41917

Receipts from 1st September 1924 to 18th December 1924 and corresponding period in last 4 years.

1924-25	1923-24	1922-23	1921-22	1920-21
400956	461537	513561	802712	434754

Exports from 1st September 1924 to 18th December 1924 and corresponding period in last 4 years.

1924-25	1923-24	1922-23	1921-22	1920-21.
United Kingdom. 4552	53202			
Continent. 56995	216171	187622	201969	212134
China	3140 19727	6604	55550	30598
Japan	235073 150767	310373x	409893	75879
Coast Portex	5809 5521	10234	5984	3593
Total	305574 445388	514833	673396	322204

x Including 70 bales for U. S. of America.

Total exports by rail from 1st September 1924 to 18th December 1924 .. 7,374 Bales.

Estimated stock of raw cotton held by exporters, dealers and Mills in Bombay on 18th December 1924. .. 3,02,492 Bales.

HIGH COURT.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

IMPORTANT POINT OF COMMERCIAL LAW.

(Before Sir Norman Macleod C. J. and Crump J).

Ibrahim Fazulbhoy Jumabhoy and ors. ..... Appellants.

vs.

International Banking Corporation ..... Respondents.

During the course of their judgment in this appeal their lordships delivered that the plaintiffs stated that they were the payees and holders in due course of 7 Bills of Exchange drawn in London by Alfred Mumford & Co. Ltd., addressed to the defendant firm of Fazulbhoy Joomabhoy and Co. personally and without qualification as on various dates and amounts all payable 60 days after sight. The defendant firm of Fazulbhoy Joomabhoy and Co. accepted all the Bills as payable at the plaintiff Bank and signed their acceptance "For and on behalf of the Eastern Commercial Corporation."

The plaintiffs claimed that such words did not affect the firm's personal liability. The Bills were all dishonoured by non-payment on their due dates.

Fazulbhoy Joomabhoy a partner in the defendant firm died on the 15th July 1922 and the plaint was amended by making defendants 1, 2 and 3 his heirs and legal representatives together with defendants 4 and 5 the remaining partners, the defendants of the record.

PLAINTIFF'S CLAIM.

The plaintiffs prayed that the defendant firm (this was wrong, as the individual partners were sued after amendment) should be ordered to pay the sum of Rupees 58,774-13-9 the total of the bills with interest at 8 per cent. on the various amounts from the respective dates and Notarial charges.

In the written statement it was pleaded that the plaintiffs were not the holders in due course of the 7 Bills of Exchange and that defendants were not liable on those Bills.

Defendants were Secretaries and Agents of the Eastern Commercial Corporation Ltd. a Joint Stock Company and as such had power to draw, accept, endorse, negotiate and sell Bills of Exchange and Hundies.

The Corporation had indented from Messrs. Alfred Mumford and Company several lots of goods by several indents and it was arranged that the latter firm should draw Bills of Exchange on the Corporation in respect of the said goods.

Some of the Bills in respect of goods so indented by the Corporation was drawn on Fazulbhoy Joomabhoy & Co. After the Bills were received in Bombay they were sent by the Plaintiff Bank to the Corporation for acceptance. The Corporation on the 2nd September 1920 returned the 7 Bills in suit duly accepted by them along with other Bills drawn on the Corporation. The defendants said the Bills in suit were accepted on behalf of and on account of the Corporation and this term of the acceptance excluded the personal liability of the defendants and amounted to a distinct disclaimer by the defendants of any personal liability and gave the plaintiff Bank sufficient notice thereof. They relied on the Law and on the custom of Merchants in Bombay for the contentions that what a Bill was drawn or accepted for and on behalf of a Joint Stock Company by its Secretaries and Agents that expression was meant to signify that the Bill was drawn or accepted on behalf of and on account of the Company and excluded the personal liability of the Secretaries and Agents so signing on behalf of the Company.

The defendants were held liable for the amount remaining due on the bills. No oral evidence was led and the only document exhibited were the drafts, a statement of advances made against the drafts and a statement of accounts.

The Judge says that it was admitted that the Bills were drawn against certain yellow metal sheets consigned to the Corporation and that there were prior consignments, the Bills in respect of which were drawn on the Corporation. It is unfortunate that a specimen of one of these Bills was not exhibited. But in the absence of any evidence we may assume that the Bills in Suit were drawn on the defendant by inadvertance and that the defendants accepted them in the way they did under the belief that they were drawn as usual on the Corporation. They could not possibly have intended to accept the bills themselves.

Under S. 33 of the Negotiable Instruments Act no person except the drawee of a bill of exchange can bind himself by an acceptance.

On the face of the bill we may say at once that there was no acceptance by the defendants firm on whom they were drawn, the acceptances were by the Corporation a stranger to the Bills, and the Plaintiff Bank should have at once noticed the defect and taken such steps as were possible to get it remedied.

THE SOLE QUESTION.

The learned Judge remarked that the sole question was whether there was an acceptance by defendants or did they intimate by the term of their signature that they were not accepting. An acceptance in the Company's name of a bill drawn on themselves would not be an acceptance at all.

We aree and we also admit the principle to be followed in such cases as this that we should construe the document if we possibly can "ut res magis valeat" and not "ut res magis pereat." But if the proper construction is clear on the face of the document there is no room for applying the principle. Were these Bills accepted in the Company's name? Counsel was asked in the course of the argument how a Bill drawn on the Company would have been accepted and he had to admit the bill would have been accepted in exactly the same way as the Bills in suit. It is difficult to see therefore how there is any room for ambiguity. If the defendants when accepting a Bill drawn on the Company accepted it in this form, that form cannot be taken as excluding their own personal liability, and yet when they accept a bill drawn on themselves in the same form it is argued that they have not excluded their personal liability. The same words cannot have a different morning according as the bill is drawn on the Company or on the Defendants. Counsel would be forced to admit that the defendants were liable personally on the other Bills drawn on the company and accepted by them.

The Judge mainly relied on the cases of Mare vs. Charles 5 Ellis and Blackburn P. 978 and Herald vs Connah 34 L.T.N.S. 889. Neither of those cases taken by itself would support his conclusion but he appears to have considered that the cumulative effect of both would be sufficient. In the first case a bill was drawn on one W. Charles and accepted by him as follows 'Accepted for the Company. Payable at the Union Bank William Charles Turner."

Lord Campbell C. J. pointed out that if the words of an instrument would reasonably bear an interpretation making it valid they must construe them so as to make it valid and William Charles must be taken to have intended to accept and not to refuse a bill drawn on himself. Unless he accepted the bill drawn on him personally in the sense that he rendered himself personally liable, he did not accept at all on any other constructions what he wrote on the bill must have amounted to a refusal to accept it. But it is clear he intended that the bill should not be dishonoured but accepted and we must construe what has been written "ut res magis valeat" for no person could by accepting a bill drawn on anothet alter the contract between the drawer and drawee. There must be a distinct disclaimer of personal liability e.g. where the defendant signed per proc and those words were by mercantile usage equivalent to a signature of the person for whom the per procurator signed. In Herald vs. Connah a Bill of Exchange was drawn on Henry Connah general agent of D'Onione D'Confragria D'Assignajnome and was accepted thus, accepted payable at 8 York Street, Manchester on behalf of the Company H. Connah! The judgment of Bramwell B. is instructive as showing that owing to the special circumstances of the case, notably the fact that the Company was carrying on business abroad, the Court was determined if possible to make the defendant liable. He said, we must look to the instrument itself and see what the parties intended as that intention appears on the face of the document. I agree with the remark that has been made that it may be there is no valid acceptance but it is to be presumed in favour of a valid acceptance unless the acceptor unmistakeably notifies that he is not accepting in accordance with the effect of the draft. Now I hold that the right way for a person who is accepting for another to notify that he is so accepting is for him to use such words as "accepted for or per procs" the natural meaning of the words "on behalf of" is that the defendant accepted it as between themselves and the Company for their account, but that he did accept it. The learned Baron would I presume have held that defendant in this case had excluded their personal liability. But whatever authority those cases may have had before 1882 the question with regard to the liability of a person signing a bill is set at rest in England by Section 26 of the Bill of Exchange Act.

(1) When a person signs a bill as drawer endorser or acceptor and adds words to his signature indicating that he signs for and on behalf of a principal or in a representative character he is not personally liable thereon but the new addition to his signature of words describing himself as an agent or as filling a representative character does not exempt him from personal character. Section 28 of the Negotiable Instrument Act 1881 is much to the same effect only it enacts when an agent is liable personally.

It is doubtful however whether these sections really apply when the question is whether the acceptance on the documents is the acceptance of the drawee.

APPEAL ALLOWED.

Just as Bremwel B. in Herald vs. Connah takes into account that the bill was drawn on a Foreign Company so in the case we have to consider the circumstances in which these bills were accepted so as to ascertain whether the defendant must be taken to have intended to accept and not to refuse a bill drawn on them, or whether they have unmistakeably notified that they were not accepting in accordance with the effect of the draft. It seems unfortunate that the judge did not allow evidence with regard to the status of "Secretaries and Agents" of a Joint Stock Co., in India. But it may be taken as common knowledge that company Management is different in India to what it is in England and that in the great majority of Companies the entire management rests with the Secretaries and Agents according to the terms of their agreement with the company subject to the supervision of the Directors. When therefore the defendant used the form of signature which they used when acting as Secretaries and Agents for the Corporation and especially when accepting the prior bills drawn on the Company can it be a reasonable interpretation that they intended to make themselves personally liable for their bills and is it not perfectly clear that they unmistakeably notified that they were not accepting in accordance with the effect of the draft. I may put it in another way. If the plaintiffs had taken the Bills to their Solicitors after acceptance and asked him whether the Bills had been duly accepted he must inevitably have advised them that the acceptances were not in order. Whether the signature is a repudiation of personal liability is one for the Court to decide. But the learned Judge concludes by saying that the defendant cannot avoid the statement in their letter of the 2rd September 1920 which contains these words ("we are herewith "sending you the above draft duly accepted by us,") that the acceptance whether by the Company or by themselves is a good acceptance. The letter was annexed to the original written statement of the defendants but was not exhibited at the hearing nor was it relied on during the argument before us. Clearly it does not carry the case any further as the letter is signed in the same form as the acceptances. Fully recognising that we should, if we possibly can give effect to the principle of construing these acceptances "ut res magis valeat" we are constrained to hold that there was no acceptance by the defendants of the Bills in suit.

In the result, they allowed the appeal and directed the respondents to bear all costs throughout.

SYDENHAM COLLEGE HOSTEL UNION

ANNUAL SOCIAL GATHERING.

The ninth annual social gathering of the Sydenham College Hostel Union was held on Saturday evening in the Hostel premises at Sandhurst Road, Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas presiding. After some welcome songs and a speech by Prof. R. M. Joshi, Mr. V. Y. Kolhatker, the Secretary of the Union, read the annual report, which said the Hostel premises were situated in a crowded part of the city with insufficient accommodation. Similar institutions in Europe and America were given places of great importance as they trained and fitted up the young men of the country for civic life. Among the activities of the Union the reading-room and library occupied a prominent place. The library though not sufficiently equipped served a very useful purpose as the selections of most up-to-date books was made. The library owed its existence to the generous donations of Mr. J. B. Petit, Seth Ambalal Sarabhai and to an annual donation of Rs. 50 of Sir D. E. Wacha.

The President then distributed prizes to successful candidates and in addressing the students expressed his great satisfaction at their activities. He was glad to see that the Hostel was run on cosmopolitan lines and that students from all parts of India were living with common feeling of brotherhood. Referring to the proposal of Government to lease or sell the plot of land in front of the Sydenham College premises he said the attention of the public should be seriously drawn to this matter and not a yard of College plot should be allowed to be let, leased or sold. The Hostel also required a special and separate building and he hoped the students would continue their demand and would not rest satisfied till they got one suitable premises for their purpose. Although the present premises of the Hostel was too small for the purpose, he was glad to see that it was neat, tidy and fairly well lighted. He urged the students coming from different provinces to help to start similar institutions in their provinces as India required many such institutions for its economic progress. He also expressed an hope that business-men with leisure would take more interest in the well being of the country, in preparing it for the self-government, which was the ideal of all sons of the soil.

A vote of thanks to the President terminated the proceedings. The gathering then retired after partaking of light refreshments.

MUTUAL BENEFIT HOUSING.

The final meeting under the Presidentship of Capt. Gilbert Lodge will be held to-morrow (Tuesday) at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.) in the "Good Life League Hall", Nanabhoy Lane, Hornby Road, when Mr. Narayen Rao Kulkerny will lecture on "Mutual Benefit Housing and Development Departmental Chawls."

"OUR CABARET" AT THE EXCELSIOR.

A SPARKLING SHOW.

With his many years' experience of Bombay a very full house came to sample the fare they rightly expected Mr. James McGrath to serve up when he presented "Our Cabaret" at the Excelsior on Saturday night and they were more than satisfied.

The programme was not of the heavy variety that required a training in the finer arts to appreciate and after the classical performances of the Italian Opera Company, was a welcome change. As an after-dinner-entertainment it was just the light varied sort that a mixed audience both European and Indian have a liking for in Bombay. There was humour, music, dancing and singing—most of it as good as we have had in Bombay. The items were thoughtfully mixed producing moments of dead silence followed by screams of laughter. Life in Bombay being so devoid of humour it was but natural that a real original comedian like Mr. Frank Milne was singled out as an attraction early in the evening. In each representation he "delivered the goods" and on his efforts the whole programme mainly depends. Miss Madge Carter and Mr. Charles Chamberlain were responsible for the vocal items and were responsible for the vocal items and were both well received. Mr. Regina'd Sch[illegible] a pianist of considerable ability and Mr. Gertrude Clegg saw to all the music. Jan Caryll, late of the British Ballet and Kinksway Theatre and his fair partner Delyse were decidedly successful in their interpretation of 'Waltz D'Amour.' The Company giv a complete change every third day or so and are assured of a successful run during their short stay with us. There will be a complete change of items on Tuesday.

TAXI FOUND.

ASSAILANTS STILL AT LARGE.

The Bombay City Police have succeeded in tracing the taxi car No. Z-1902 belonging to Burjor Abadum Irani who had the misfortune of losing it on Friday morning under circumstances already reported in these columns. The taxi car was found opposite the Secretariat buildings at Mayo Road minus two head lamps and a tail lamp. The Christian looking man and the two Mahomedans who it was alleged were the assailants of the taxi driver are still at large.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST.

EXTRADITION ORDER GRANTED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Mr. B. F. Daruwalla, pleader, appeared on behalf of Captain Vincent Lorence D'Silva and Francis Miriam Caiero and prayed to allow him to lead evidence to make out a 'prima facie' case for extradition proceedings against C. F. L. Fernandez, a share-broker, on two charges of criminal breach of trust in respect of Government securities valued at Rs. 23,000.

The facts briefly stated were that in 1915 Captain D'Silva entrusted the accused with Bombay City Improvement Trust and Bombay Municipal bonds to the face value of Rs. 13,000. In 1916 the accused was given a letter of authority to collect interests which he did till 1923. As the complainant failed to receive interests lately, he became suspicious and on enquiries learnt that the accused had pledged the securities with the Allis ce Bank of Simla and in 1921 with the Mercantile Bank and had misappropriated the proceeds to himself. The accused was alleged to be hiding at Goa at present.

His Worship made an order to submit the papers for extradition to the Government of India through the Government of Bombay for the surrender of the accused.

Similar order was also passed against the accused in respect of Rs. 10,000 in the second case of Francis Miriam Caiero.

CORONER'S COURT.

KNOCKED DOWN BY AN ENGINE.

Nanubai, a Hindu widow aged 35 years, was crossing the railway lines on Saturday at Byculla station. A local train was coming in the meanwhile and the woman got puzzled and the bag that she was carrying felt on the lines. She tried to pick it up when the engine knocked her down with the result that her head was fractured. She died on the spot.

A verdict of death due to fracture of the skull was recorded by the Coroner and the jury at an inquest held over her body on Sunday.

THIGH CUT OFF BY AN ENGINE.

Mr. A. R. King, the Coroner, held an inquest touching the death of Sheik Ismail Abdulla Bandi, a watchman at Wadi Bunder.

The evidence showed that about 6-40 p.m. on Friday the deceased was found lying between two rails with his right thigh cut. It appears that an engine that had recently gone had knocked him down. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he succumbed to his injuries on Saturday. In the opinion of the House Surgeon death was due to shock and hemorrhage.

The jury returned a verdict of death due to his leg having been cut off by an engine of the G. I. P. Railway.

AN ACCIDENTAL DEATH.

Mr. A. R. King, Coroner, concluded inquest touching the death of Cursetji Pallonji Khansaheb (59), who was knocked down by a taxi-car on the 12th instant at Queen's Road under circumstances already reported in these columns. Joseph P. Menezes, the driver of the taxi-car, was present at the inquest. The deceased was a retired salesman and while walking along the Queen's Road was knocked down by the taxi-car. His skull was fractured and some ribs were broken and he died on the spot.

The driver deposed that the deceased had gone to the middle of the road near Charni Road station, but on seeing another motor car coming from the opposite side suddenly ran back to the footpath from where he had started and in doing so collided with the motor car and was run over by the front left wheel of the taxi-car.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

THEOSOPHICAL CONVENTION.

The 49th anniversary and convention of the Theosophical Society will be held at the Elphinstone High School Buildings, Dhobi Talao, from the 24th to 28th instant. Dr. Annie Besant, the President of the Society, will open the Arts and Crafts Exhibition to-morrow (Tuesday) at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Elphinstone High School. There will be an "At Home" at that time when the delegates and the invited guests are requested to be present. The delegates' badges and the copies of the programme for the Convention activities can be had there.

NATIONAL HOME RULE LEAGUE.

The annual meeting of all the members of the National Home Rule League will be held at China Baug, Girgaum Back Road, at 8-30 a.m. (S. T.) to-morrow (Tuesday). The final Conference of all the members of the National Home Rule League will be held in Belgaum on a day to be announced later.

THE LATE MR. S. S. BENGALI.

SIR D. E. VATCHA'S TRIBUTE.

The Golden Jubilee Celebration and the Prize-distribution of the Municipal Bengali Girls' School were celebrated on Saturday evening at the School premises at Thakurdwar, Mr. B. N. Motiwalla, Chairman of the Municipal Schools Committee, presiding. An illuminating feature of the function was the unveiling of an oil-painting of the Founder, the late Mr. S. S. Bengali, by Sir Dinshaw Wacha, presented to the School by Bai Virbai Framji Mehta, former Lady Superintendent. There was a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen present on the occasion, prominent among whom were Mr. A. R. Bhaiji, Acting Secretary of the Schools Committee, Mr. Himatlal Anjaria, Miss Shirinbai Dalloo, Lady Superintendent, Gujerati Schools, Miss Nawajbai Contractor, Lady Superintendent, Chanda Ramji Girls' High School.

The proceedings commenced with the reading of the Report of the School, in the course of which it was stated that the School was founded so far back as 1873 by the late Mr. Bengali. The School owed its present position to the zeal and energy of Bai Virbai Framji Mehta, one of the former Lady Superintendents of the School, affectionately known to her pupils as "Mota Mai." To perpetuate her memory, a scholarship named after her was proposed to be given to the pupils of the School. The School was highly spoken of by the Educational Inspector in his annual report and that testified to the efficiency and quality of education imparted in the School. The School had at present 34 boys and 94 girls on its rolls and prepared pupils up to the Sixth Standard in Gujerati and Third Standard in English. The Report thanked the various donors who had contributed to the Jubilee Fund of the School and thus helped to make Jubilee a success.

An interesting programme of songs, dialogues and physical culture exercises were gone through by the pupils, the Swedish Drill and Garbi evoking special appreciation from the spectators.

Sir Dinshaw Wacha was then requested to unveil the portarit. Sir Dinshaw said that he felt it a great pleasure in unveiling the portrait of the late Mr. Sorabji Shapurji Bengali, a great educationist and the pioneer of female education not only among the Parsi community but also among the sister communities of Bombay. Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji and Mr. Nowroji Furdunji were the contemporaries of the late Mr. Bengali. This trio constituted the first pioneers in the cause of female education as in many other branches of civic and public life. It was the firm conviction of this trio that nothing would lead their country on the path of progress and reform as the education of the mothers of the nation, and such was their zeal and earnestness for the cause that they went from door to door explaining to the people the importance of female education.

Sir Dinshaw then narrated some of his personal reminiscences of the good old times and said that Mr. Bengali and the late Mr. Nowroji Furdunji were the stalwarts of the civic life of Bombay. It was they who raised the first standard of revolt in the Bombay Municipality. The Municipal finances then were at a low ebb and it was through the persistent agitation of these gentlemen that the enquiries were instituted into the matter. Mr. Bengali was appointed by the Government on the Commission that went into the matter fully and exhaustively. Mr. Bengali along with the speaker were responsible for the starting of the J. N. Petit Institute. Mr. Bengali had also a hand in the founding of Cama Hospital.

Continuing Sir Dinshaw deplored the passing away of these veterans of old who were the architects of their own fortune. They had built their fame and name brick by brick, as it were, and the present advance in the cause of female education was a standing memorial to their glory. Sir Dinshaw expressed his grief at the falling back of the Parsis in public spirit and hoped that the younger generation would try to emulate the example of these men and take their proper place in the public life of the nation.

After the prizes were distributed, Mr. B. N. Motiwalla, the President of the evening, said that he had a personal experience of the School inasmuch as his daughter and son had received their education there. They owed a debt of gratitude to the late Mr. Bengali for starting the School and, to Bai Virbai Mehta for making it an ideal institution of its kind. The Municipal Schools Committee was really proud of having such an institution under its control and he wished that they had many more of its type. Unfortunately school teachers were apt to forget that theirs was a noble profession of fashioning the mind of a student. The School was what it was because of the energy and affectionate attention devolved upon it by Mr. Bengali who was an ideal son of an ideal mother and of the tender care and devotion of "Mota Mai" who knew in the words of Mathew Arnold that 'Education is an atmosphere, a discipline and a life."

In conclusion, Mr. Motiwalla congratulated both the teachers and the pupils on the way they had acquitted themselves and wished greater success in the future.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman and Sir Dinshaw terminated the proceedings.

PATHE CINEMA.

MATHESON LANG IN "THE WANDERING JEW."

The title of the picture starting at Pathe Cinema this week must be familiar to most people for as a play it took London by storm and has been described as Matheson Lang's greatest success.

"The Wandering Jew" is a play by E. Temple Thurston and the film is no less remarkable than the stage version. Indeed it is actually far more impressive for effects can be produced on the screen which are too elaborate and altogether outside the scope of the Theatre.

Matheson Lang has his original part which is the title role and has produced a perfect study of the character. It is a picture which leaves a lasting impression and which provides much material for serious thought. The story deals with the world during the time Christ was on Earth and carries on through the Crusades and on to the Spanish Inquisition. "The Wandering Jew" symbolises people who as enemies of Christ suffered the punishment of God through generations. It is a matter of some difficulty to decide the best adjective to employ with reference to this film. Powerful? undoubtedly. Beautiful? most certainly. Perfectly acted and excitedly staged. Yet there is something else. Something which holds you and impresses you in some inexplicable manner.

Summarised it is a story written by a man who is a master of his art, interpreted by people who when they act live their parts.

DAILY LETTER-TELEGRAMS.

The Daily Letter-Telegram service at present applies to the United Kingdom, Ireland, Canada, Newfoundland and the United States of America. With effect from the 1st December, 1924, it will be extended to the following places:—Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, Straits Settlements, British North Borneo, Sarawak, South Africa, Kenya, Tanganyika, Zanzibar, Mauritius, Seychelles, Rodrigues, Cocos, Aden, Perim, Ascension, St. Helena and British West Africa. The rates for Daily Letter-Telegrams to the places mentioned will be one-fourth of those for ordinary foreign private telegrams subject to a minimum of 20 words per telegram including the indication DLT before the address. From the 15th December to noon on Monday, the 22nd December, 1924, X'mas greeting telegrams will be accepted as Daily Letter-Telegrams subject to a minimum of 10 words instead of 20 words per telegram with the indication XLT instead of DLT before the address.

Official and Personal.

Vice Admiral Sir Guy Gaunt and Lady Cruise dined at Government House last (Sunday) night.

Their Royal Highnesses Prince and Princess Arthur of Connaught accompanied by Captain A. G. D. S. Batty, Military Secretary left for Poona on Saturday.

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Countess of Reading witnessed a performance given by Sir Harry Lauder at the Empire Theatre, on Saturday.

Mr. Vithalbhai Patel is duly declared to be elected to the All-India Congress Committee from Maharashtra. Out of 195 votes he secured 162.

Their Royal Highnesses Prince and Princess Arthur of Connaught accompanied by His Excellency The Governor and Lady Wilson attended the Races on Saturday.

Sir Edward and Lady Beauchamp, Baron van Harinxma, Mr. and Mrs. C Visser and Kumar Shri Fatesinhji of Limbdi lunched at Government House yesterday (Sunday).

His Excellency the Viceroy lunched with the stewards of the Royal Calcutta Turf Club and was present at the races with Her Excellency the Countess of Reading, on Saturday.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Wilson gave a Dinner Party at Government House on Saturday the 20th December to meet Their Royal Highness Prince and Princess Arthur of Connaught.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar being unable to preside owing to the death of Mrs. Jayakar, Mr. Vithalbhai Patel M. L. A. has consented to preside over the All India Railway Passengers' Conference, which will be held on the 24th instant.

His Excellency the Viceroy granted interviews to Babu Amulya Dhan, Nawabzada Khan Bahadur K. M. Afzal, Raja Devaki Nandan Prasad Singh, Raja Raghu Nandan Prasad Singh and Sir P. C. Mitter, on Saturday.

Dr. Kitchlew, President-elect of the Khilafat Conference, Belgaum, with Maulana Zafarali Khan and party arrives at Belgaum on Monday morning. The Khilafat Conference will be held on the 24th December and will last till the night of the 25th.

H. H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur, The Rt: Revd: The Lord Bishop of Bombay and Mrs. Palmer, Sir Dinshaw and Lady Petit, The Hon: Justice Sir Lallubhai Shah, The Hon: Sir Arthur Froom, Mr and Mrs. P. A. Kelly, Major and Mrs. G C. Richardson, Dilshad Begum and Staff Officer to H. H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur lunched at Government House on Saturday to meet Their Royal Highnesses Prince and Princess Arthur of Connaught.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

Under the auspices of the All-India Cow Conference a cattle show will be held from 25th to 30th instant, at Belgaum—A. P.

* * * *

News from Kabul states that the Amir's son Himayatullah about a year old died on Thursday last.

* * * *

The match was continued after lunch, and the Calcutta team were dismissed for 114. The combined colleges thus won by 24 runs.—A. P.

* * * *

Lahore, Dec. 19.—The Revenue Officer, Rawalpindi, has sentenced two Jathedars of the Canadian Shahidi Jatha to two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000 each.—A. P.

* * * *

The Nayee-Brahman Sabha Indore, invites the next All-India Nayee Conference at Indore on the 26th, 27th and 28th instant. Pandit Jagannath Prasad Pathak will preside.

* * * *

Rangoon, Dec. 19—Sanction has been given to the employment of additional police force in thirty villages in Thayetmyo District owing to the conduct of the inhabitants in them. Thayetmyo is one of the districts affected by the non-payment of the capitation tax movement.

* * * *

Sir Mahomed Habibullah was entertained at a cosmopolitan dinner on Thursday night at the Noor Pavillion and the function was very largely attended by the leading officials and non-officials of Madras.

* * * *

Madras, Dec. 18th:—Mohan Bagan team of Calcutta beat S.I.A.A. to-day in a cricket match by eight wickets and seven runs. The home team batting first made 95 runs to which the Mohan Bagans replied with 93. In the second innings, the S.I.A.A. scored 118. The visitors got the necessary runs for the loss of two wickets.

* * * *

Madras, Dec. 20.—Calcutta Mohan Bagans met to-day the team of combined colleges (representative of local college teams) at S. I. A. A. Winning the toss the Combined Colleges elected to bat. The Combined Colleges closed their innings for 138 runs—A. P.

* * * *

At a meeting in Madras with Mr. T. V. Seshagiri Iyar, ex-M.L.A., in the Chair, a resolution was passed that a committee be formed to adopt measures as might be necessary for combating the evil of Gambling, more especially commercialised betting on horse races.—A. P.

* * * *

Madras Dec. 19—H. E. the Governor has received a contribution of Rs. 1223 from the Governor of French settlements in India on behalf of the Indian community in Cambodia for the relief of the sufferers from the floods in the Cauvery delta, and another contribution of Rs. 500 from Messrs. Baijnath and Co., Giridih for the relief of the sufferers from the floods in the Madras Presidency.—A. P.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Sanitary Association, a magic lantern lecture will be delivered by Dr. R. S. Kelkar of the People's Co-operative Medical Relief Society, Ltd., on "Human Physiology" to-day (Monday) at 8-30 in the Improvement Trust Chawl at Poibawdi.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Meetings of (1) Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co., Ltd., 3 p.m., and (2) The Andhra Valley Power Supply Co., Ltd., 3-30 p.m., Bombay House, 24, Bruce Road, Fort, Bombay.

Lecture by Prof. H. L. Kazi on "Indian Mercantile Marine", at Elphinstone College, History Class-room, 3-45 p.m.

TUESDAY, December 23.

Standing Committee, 1-40 p.m.

Annual Meeting of Members of the National Home Rule League, China Baug, Girgaum Back Road, 9-30 a.m. (S. T.).

MAIL TRAINS TIMING.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express Trains at and from Victoria Terminus:—

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	17 0	12 30
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13 0	21 —
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7 0	15 45
Madras Mail	6 45	22 30
Poona Mail	11 30	15 —
Inter III Poona Express	12 30	14 —
Poona Express	19 55	7 45
Delhi and Lucknow Ex.	9 0	21 30
Madras Fast Passenger	21 40	8 30

B. B AND C. I. RAILWAY.

The principal Mail and Express Trains arrive at and depart from Colaba station at the following hours daily:—

	Bombay (Colaba) Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Bombay Peshawar Mail	11 5	16 30
Gujarat Mail	8 42	20 45
Delhi Express	30	21 —
Kathiawar Express	7 40	21 35
Express	*20 25	7 —

*(Terminates at Church Gate)

The Morning Down Express timed to leave Colaba at 7 hours will stop at Dahanu Road, Gholvad and Daman Road on Saturdays, Sundays, and all Gazetted Holidays and the Up Express due in at Church Gate at 20-25 will stop at the same stations on Sundays, Mondays and all Gazetted Holidays.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. and O. mail steamer "Malwa" arrived London on Friday, the 19th instant.

The P. and O. mail steamer "Kaisar-i-Hind" with the mails from Bombay of the 6th instant arrived at Marseilles at 7 a.m. on the 19th instant. Passengers travelling by the P. and O. Special Train were due to arrive in London on Saturday evening. The mails left by the Mail Special and would be delivered in London on Sunday morning.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Superscribed mails for Singapore, Shanghai and Japan per s. s. "Hakodate Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p.m. to-morrow (Tuesday) instead of to-day (Monday) as previously notified.

Mails for Australia per s. s. "Osterley" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. to-morrow (Tuesday).

Mails for Mauritius and Reunion per s. s. "Dara" via Karachi will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Saturday, the 27th instant.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The Treasurer, Cochin Congress Relief Committee, begs to acknowledge receipt of donations, up to 1st December, amounting to Rs. 5,043-12-0 out of which the People's Flood Relief Fund Madras through (Sjt. S. Srinivasa Iyengar) has given Rs. 1,000 and the Gandhi Seva Sangha, (through Sjt. C. Rajagopalachar) has given Rs. 3,000 and also bags of rice from the Marwari Relief Association and other gifts in kind.

We have received a beautiful Chart prepared by the Bombay Bullion Exchange, Ld. showing fluctuations in Gold, Silver, Exchange and American Cross Rate in 1922-23 and 1923-24, which ought to prove very useful to merchants and traders.

We have received a calendar for the year 1925 published by Messrs. P. Orr and Sons, Ltd., of Madras and Rangoon. We have also received a copy of "A Glimpse of Bijapur Views" published by Messrs. Kulkarni Bros., Photo Artists, Bijapur. The booklet contains brief history of Bijapur from 1489 to 1707, descriptions of important places and buildings and a good number of photos of architectural glories of the city.

PRINCE OF WALES' MUSEUM.

The Museum will remain closed to visitors on Thursday (Christmas Day) and Thursday, next week (New Year's Day).

BAND AT SIR P. M. MEHTA GARDEN.

The Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Regiment, A. F. I., will play music at the Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Garden to-day (Monday) at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.).

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE HISTORICAL AND ECONOMIC SOCIETY.

Under the auspices of the above Society, Professor H. L. Kazi will deliver a lecture on "Indian Mercantile Marine" to-day (Monday) at 3-45 p.m. in the History Class Room. The lecture is open to all.

JANJIRA C. K. P. SAMAJIK SANGHA.

The annual general meeting of the Janjira C. K. P. Samajik Sangha, Bombay, will be held to-day (Monday) at 111, Lamington Road, Tardeo Municipal School Compound, at 3 p.m. (S. T.).

MUSICAL CONFERENCE.

Shreeman Pandit Vishnu Digamber, Principal, Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya, will leave Bombay for Belgaum with his choiced and well-trained batch to-day (Monday) by Poona mail for the 7th Musical Conference of the Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya, which is to be held in the Congress Week.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

The fifth of the series of lectures at the Bombay Presidency Radio Club by Mr. J. C. Hawkhead, A.M.I.E.E., will be given to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. with Mr. E. J. M. Hudson, M.I.E. (Ind.), in the chair. The subject will be "Valves."

The following programme will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club on Monday at 7 p.m. on a wave length of 387 metres:—

1. Piano Solo by Mrs. Magill—"Overture Martha."
2. A few remarks on the current situation by Mr. James Docherty.
3. Song—"As You Pass By"—sung by Mr. James McGrath.
4. Song by Miss Ivy Austin.
5. Piano Solo by Mrs. Magill—"Autumns."
6. A Burlesque Lecture by Mr. James Docherty.
7. Song "Lola" by Mr. James McGrath.
8. Song by Miss Ivy Austin.
9. News Bulletin and Club Notices.

It is announced that there will be no broadcasting in Bombay on Christmas Day, but on the previous day, Wednesday, there will be a special Children's Hour when a programme of Christmas music and carols will be broadcast at 10-30 a.m.

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The Bombay Chronicle
MONDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1924.

GOVERNMENT AND BANKING.

In the sphere of economic development, fiscal policy and Indian opinion are in a perpetual state of deadlock. Indians press for a census of production and an economic survey of the country, and the Government impose an enquiry into the taxable capacity of the people; Indians ask for a State-Bank and the Government oblige them with a private mammoth organisation administered by non-Indian agency; Indians agitate for a solvent gold standard and the Government keep on manipulating an artificial and wasteful system. In the coming session of the Assembly two non-official members propose to move private bills for the regulation of our currency system, and from the other side Sir Basil Blackett intends to bring in a Government Bill to expand the issue of fiduciary currency to 100 crores. Behind these phenomena of conflict, is a fundamental difference of outlook. As days pass, Government seem to consolidate their policy of centralising the financial powers of the country either in their own hands or in quasi-official agencies amenable to non-Indian control. Indian enterprise, whether industrial or banking, is surrounded by uncertain forces as Government follow a policy totally at variance with Indian opinion. We hear on all sides of the difficulties of financing industrial concerns owing to a shortage of credit. Ventures, in themselves stable have at times to pass through dangerous transitions, and in India many a joint-stock company is taxing its strength to tide over the adverse conditions provoked by world-influences over which Indians have had no control. Our industrialists are vividly conscious of the fact that while they lay out new plans there are no credit institutions to meet all their requirements in a spirit of sympathy, foresight and patience. There is a progressive diminution in the encouragement afforded to Indian institutions which seek to foster and support indigenous enterprise. In the industrial regeneration of all successful countries, the State is always in active association with private agencies as they look for credit, for technical assistance, for the rapid circulation of commodities and the protection of market. India has in each of these particulars to struggle against the circumstances created by an apathetic Government.

The advance of Indian banking is handicapped by divers influences and as a result industries find themselves in precarious circumstances. When in 1920, the Imperial Bank Act was passed and the Secretary of State entered into a ten years' agreement with the Bank, the Indian public were led to believe that enormous credit facilities would accrue to joint-stock enterprise. Sir Malcolm Hailey, the accomplished sophist, used all his authority and persuasion to rush the amalgamation of the Banks. Among the happy arguments which he used to charm the Legislature was the prospect of a great Bankers' Bank of the type of the Bank of England, feeding subsidiary institutions and standing as the impregnable citadel of our financial resources. It is true that in the case of four or five very large industries, the Imperial Bank has, on undoubted security, advanced considerable sums; but after four years' experience, it would not be too much to say that the conception of a Bankers' Bank was a snare and a delusion. The Bank of England leaves it to other banks to finance the bulk of trade and industry. The Imperial Bank is a huge commercial Bank which mops up business in the country and ministers to vested interests. When the Bank undertook to extend a hundred branches in five years, Indian merchants fondly imagined that a number of local institutions would come into being to serve trade like separate banks in other countries. The expedition and resource with which the scheme was rushed nearly made the public forget the distinctions between their time-honoured proposition of a State-Bank and a private gigantic corporation. The nomination of a certain proportion of governors by the Government and the statutory definition of the Bank's business, excited many critics into assent. But in experience Indian influence in the administration of the Bank has been found to be illusory and many earnest well-wishers of the country have begun to wonder at the choice between the Presidency Banks, and a single consolidated institution. Small industries, with their lack of capital and modernised holdings, do not come within the umbrella of the Imperial Bank. Not all people carry investments in Government paper. In fact, it is local knowledge and personal credit which are the assets on the country-side. The village-banker lends money to the ryot on security not recognised by the Imperial Bank which in addition prefers to follow business of large dimensions. It is the Indian bank which alone can serve the smaller fry. The Imperial Bank having no State-policy, like the bank which Lord Cromer initiated in Egypt, keeps on mobilising the larger resources of the country and serving the larger interests in turn. The evils of usury can be negotiated only by Indian banks which deal on smaller scale with the people direct. Indian banks so reaching out ought to be modern in pattern and intelligent in their approach to the scattered resources of the country. The natural development must necessarily be impeded by the heavy outgrowth of Commercial Banking on the part of a single institution.

The position of Indian banks is much more difficult because as huge business elbows out smaller enterprise, they have no assistance whatever from the Government. The mere fact that the Imperial Bank holds treasury-balances and transacts Government finance gives it a tremendous advantage over private banks. There has been a marked fall in the inclination of Indians to develop banks and financial houses since the appearance of the Imperial Bank. Since it is not a State-bank, it is essential for us to have private agencies which are partly at any rate stimulated by patriotic principle; since it is a huge commercial corporation, smaller banks see the upper limit of their growth descending from day to day. With the Imperial Bank overshadowing the whole country, Indian efforts may become puny and dwarfed like plants growing under the tangle of the banyan tree. The mere fact that the mighty Sirkar banks money with the Imperial Bank is the most impressive advertisement it can ever get. Advertisement generally costs money but in the case of the Imperial Bank, it carries large endowment-facilities in its favour. Government balances are deposited with it free of interest. We do not want needlessly to cavil at the advantage, especially because the Bank is at times sporting and has virtually undertaken to help Indian banks at times of stress. We merely point out the prodigious prestige and the concrete support the Imperial Bank derives from the State to the inconvenience of thinner bed-fellows; and our remarks are meant as the starting point of an enquiry into Government's duty of judiciously supporting Indian banks of proved merit. Government are fast abolishing their local treasuries because of the extensions of the Imperial Bank which gets more and more of deposits without interest. At least on one occasion, every pie of the cash balance the Bank owed to the Government. The skill of a banker depends upon his ability to manage business with as low a proportion of cash balance as possible. The Imperial Bank as the monopolist of Government finance is able to reduce its own individual liquidity to vanishing point because of the commanding credit it gains through State-patronage. Why should there not be a legitimate distribution of Government credit and public deposits, to a small extent at least, among indigenous banks of recognised status? It is remarked occasionally that the Imperial Bank in return looks after the Public Debt Department. The function is one of responsibility, but the administration of securities and the payment of interest are not complex propositions to an up-to-date banker. Any way, the money-equivalent of the duties of the Bank as the custodians of Government is not anything to make a song about. Before the amalgamation, the three banks were paid (in addition to a small sum to the Bank of Bengal for public debt work) certain annual allowances by Government for the conduct of official business—Rs. 43,600 for the Bank of Bengal, Rs. 12,240 for the Bank of Bombay and Rs. 12,000 for the Bank of Madras. These sums are not forbidding, and they do not rule out the suggestion that Government balances may be more widely deposited for the advantage of the country and the advance of Indian banking. Since 1838 the English practice has been for the Treasury to keep a certain sum in the Bank of England (the minimum being £500,000) and to lend the remainder of the free balance at very nominal interest to certain bankers and discounted houses on the "approved list." In India the whole balance is granted free to the Imperial Bank and as a caution the Government nominate their representatives on the Board. On the same caution, the practice should be extended in India. The treasury-balance of the Government of India is understood to provide at the year's end for forty days' disbursements, Government disbursements being Rs. 1 crore per day on the average. When large loans are issued, the Imperial Bank's vaults are heavy with cash. Why should not this facility be carefully distributed, without prejudice to the central function of the Imperial Bank? To take a concrete example, it is possible for Government to place four to five crores with an institution like the Central Bank of India, and if it is replied that in the case of the Imperial Bank there are treasury-representatives on the Board, the point can be met by the suggestion that Government should appoint a nominee, like the Deputy-Controller, to see that funds are handled on conservative principles. As things are at present, the Imperial Bank is a stout and heavy bed-fellow to indigenous banking. It is a monopoly of limitless credit and not healthy competition that characterises its growth; it cannot serve the full field of banking in a poor country like India; it is not the Bankers' Bank of Sir Malcolm Hailey's rhetoric. The Government have done very little for Indian banking. Until the invidious disaster of the Alliance Bank, they were stoical spectators in banking crises. They cannot leave everything to the Imperial Bank which under the encumbrance of responsibility has occasionally exposed itself to lax administration as at Madras. We do not ask for favouritism towards indigenous banks, though they should rightly be entitled to preference and consideration; we only suggest justice, without a vestige of offence to any already in the field.

Notes of the Day

Convention of Solemn Imposters.

The mail papers show that the foreign comment, especially American, German and French Left, on the British aggression in Egypt has been frankly hostile. Even some of the Die-hard papers in England while supporting Britain's "firmness" criticise the refusal of Mr. Baldwin's Government to refer the question of the relation of England with Egypt to the League of Nation. The "Spectator," for instance, supports Prof. Gilbert Murray's proposal for "a really impartial enquiry" by the League, while "A Truthful Tory" in "Truth" has the following caustic comment:

"Is the settlement of the question between England and Egypt to be referred to the League of Nations? I read in our own papers that the question is "not within the jurisdiction of the League" by the terms of the Covenant or the Protocol. That is what we say; but it is not what our dear neighbours and loyal allies say, not by any means. Their newspapers say just the reverse, and quote with damnable iteration Serajevo and Servia, Italy and Corfu, France and the Saar, Silesia, etc. Why is it not a case for the League of Nations? England and Egypt, two independent kingdoms, are at war, or on the verge of war. On what ground can England refuse to submit the case to arbitration? Simply because Britain dare not submit a question vital to the preservation of her colonial and Indian Empire to the arbitrament of a mob of forty-five delegates, most of whom, as we now see for ourselves, are hostile to our pretensions. But that only proves what I have always maintained—that the League of Nations is an assembly of well-meaning but impotent twaddlers, at the best, and at the worst, a sinister convention of solemn impostors."

"The Economist" which considers that the crime of a murderous fanatic has undone the patient work of statesmen, says that the Notes of British Government, the manner of their presentation and the action taken by them are calculated "not only to exasperate Egyptian opinion to an extreme degree, but to lower the reputation—and therewith the prestige—of Great Britain in the eyes of the world." While demanding that the League should not be kept at arm's length by the exercise of pressure upon other members or by falling back upon judicial technicalities, the journal says: "The history of international affairs during the last ten years proves conclusively that Great Powers are more often damaged than strengthened when they take advantage of their strength to 'make an example' of weak offenders. Where are the Hapsburg, Hohenzollern, and Romanov Empires to-day?"

A Champion of Propriety.

Sir Maurice Hayward's reply to Sir Chimanlal's evidence before the Reforms Committee, is an effort at political pamphleteering. Personal animus is the dominant note, but it also contains a lot of ill-conditioned strictures about the "Extremists" quite worthy of the author. Now that the Enquiry farce is over, we may confine ourselves to two or three points, leaving the rest for Sir Chimanlal to refute. Sir Maurice whips up his wrath against Sir Chimanlal's alleged breach of the official oath. It is true that owing to a misunderstanding Sir Chimanlal's written evidence fell into the hands of the Associated Press before being published, formally, through the Reforms Committee; but it is querulous absurdity on the part of the eminent bureaucrat to rail at Sir Chimanlal's observations about the working of Diarchy. The witnesses before the Muddiman Committee were invited to give their frank opinion on the Reforms as they operated to their knowledge. Those who had experience as Executive Councillors like Sir Abdur Rahim and Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, gave evidence with special reference to their opportunities of observation. When witnesses are thus called, the stupendous secrecy of official doings is to a sensible degree relaxed; else their evidence would be worthless. To please Sir Maurice Hayward's sense of propriety—by the way, he divulges official records himself irrespective of his own vow of silence—Sir Chimanlal should have said before the Committee:—"Gentlemen, I wish I could tell you something: but I have an oath, an oath in heaven. Good morning." Sir Maurice Hayward's contention is that of the typical bureaucrat. Ministers like Lala Harkishenlal and Mr. Chintamani gave evidence without the dread apparition of the oath. We know of a Minister who when he resigned was bullied by a Governor. His Excellency threateningly asked for an assurance of eternal secrecy as to the incidents of separation. The Minister assured him that he knew how to do his duty and asked the Grand Panjandrum to proceed against him under the Official Secrets Act in case he offended against the law. The proposition of inscrutable silence is often relaxed by English statesmen when they write their Reminiscences. We admit there should not be any wanton exposure of "secrets" for the sake of private malice—a view worth the attention of some bureaucrats; but when an open enquiry is held, and witnesses like Sir John Maynard, Sir Frederick Gauntlett, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad and Lala Harkishenlal are asked to have their say, it is ridiculous of Sir Maurice Hayward to parade the oath and disclose secrets convenient to himself.

Fantastic History.

Sir Chimanlal's case was that Sir George Lloyd violated the Reforms in their spirit and made no bones of subverting the principle of diarchy which rested on the consent and cooperation of the Cabinet. He states a fact of experience: Sir Maurice gives a cumbrous essay to prove at one place that the Ministers did not enjoy the support of the Legislative Council and at another to conclude that the Reforms were a vast success in our fortunate Presidency. We presume it is merely an official opinion that Sir Maurice has unbosomed to the surprise of the public who happen to hold a different view. His history and logic are both faulty. He is anxious to establish that the Rowlatt Act had nothing to do with the non-cooperation movement which spelled the doom of mutual trust, and enabled the bureaucracy to throttle the bantling without loud scandal. He distinguishes between the Autocracy of the Intelligentsia and the Democracy of the Reforms! Just picture the Democracy of Sir Maurice Hayward under the Reforms and the despotism contemplated by the educated classes. He is, of course, a democrat, and lo and behold! the country has Democracy. It is a diseased bit of pseudology which need not detain us, because his main point is that the "Congress of Extremists" had in 1918 "rejected" the Reforms at Delhi. There were no Reforms enacted then; there was a "scheme" by Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford which even before their appearance, the public had condemned as revealed in the propaganda of the Round Table. Why, even at the Amritsar Congress, Mahatma Gandhi was in favour of cooperation. It was when Sir Maurice Hayward's countrymen idolised Dyer and gave him a sword of honour to commemorate his massacre, that opinion recoiled and non-cooperation set in. He cannot usefully exploit the year 1918 to whittle down the criminal horrors of 1919, which together with Mr. Lloyd George's alliance with Hellenic millionaires over the Khilafat, brought out opposition in full blast to a scheme which rested on British cooperation and British fairplay. The people had under due provocation lost their faith in "British justice" and the struggle set in. Sir Maurice's narration is as wrong as his interpretation of events. If his revelations of the Reforms are of the same standard, he is drawing upon his imagination vainly to prove the success of the Reforms and the untruthfulness of his ex-colleague. It is a case of "my oath against his."

Kathiawad Political Conference.

The Council of the Bhavnagar Administration has agreed to the holding of the coming session of the Kathiawad Political Conference in Bhavnagar. We congratulate the Council on the reparation, belated though it is, that it has made of its blunder in prohibiting the holding of the Conference in Bhavnagar. The prohibition was a violation of the tradition of liberalism which the Council had inherited from the late Maharajah. The Conference is to be presided over by Mahatma Gandhi. In revising its decision the Council has thus not only made ample amends for an unfortunate blunder, but has also earned a share in the honour which will be Kathiawad's in having the President of the Indian National Congress to preside over its political conference.

HINDU-MUSLIM PROBLEM.

SUGGESTED REMEDIES.

(By LALA LAJPAT RAI.)

X*

I have so far traced the past history of Hindu-Muslim relations and given a picture of how matters stand at present. I will now offer a few observations on how the present situation can be improved, in the political field.

It is suggested on behalf of Muslim leaders that:—

(a) Communal representation with separate electorates in all the legislatures, local bodies, Universities and other official or semi-official bodies should be provided.

(b) Representation in Provincial Legislatures and local bodies should be on the basis of population in provinces and places where the Musalmans are in a majority. In other provinces and places they should have "effective" minority representation.

(c) Posts and offices under Government should also be distributed on the principle stated in clause (b.)

(d) In the provinces where the Muslims are in a minority as well as in the All-India Departments, the Muslims ought to have 25 per cent to 33 per cent of the total posts.

We will take these clauses one by one, in their serial order.

Negation of Nationhood.

The principle of clause (a) is both theoretically and practically a negation of the united nationhood. It provides for a complete division of India, as it is, into two sections, a Muslim India and a non-Muslim India. I say deliberately non-Muslim India, because all that the Muslims are anxious for, is a guarantee of their own rights. All the other communities they lump into one as non-Muslims. Let those who demand communal representation with separate electorates in all the representative institutions of the land, honestly confess that they do not believe in nationalism or in a united India. The two things are absolutely irreconcilable. Mr. M. A. Jinnah is the latest recruit to this party, and I really cannot understand how he calls himself a Nationalist still. The euphemism that this is only tentative and that a time will come when the Muslims will be ready to give up communal representation, should deceive no one. Once you accept communal representation with separate electorates, there is no chance of its being ever abolished, without a Civil war. A civil war, will, again, actually mean the supremacy of one of the communities over the other. This lends weight to the fear entertained by some Hindus that some, at least, of the Muslim leaders are counting on the help of foreign Muslim states to establish Muslim rule throughout Hindustan. Whether this fear is or is not well-founded, it is only natural that those who entrtain it should oppose communal representation with all the strength they can command. Their opposition, however, cannot be effective as the Government seems determined to adopt their course. Therein they see the best guarantee of the permanence of the present conditions. Communal representation with separate electorates is the most effective reply to the demand for Swaraj, and the surest way of India never getting it. I have never been able to appreciate the mentality of those who constantly talk of turning out the British and at the same time insist on communal representation with separate electorates. I really do not understand what they mean. The second is the surest way of the first being never realized. The experience of the last three years is the most conclusive proof of it. The Muslim demand strengthens the position of anti-Swarajists both among the Hindus and the Muslims, and supplies an effective reply to the contention that India is ripe for Swaraj. Communal representation by itself is a sufficiently bad principle, destructive

(Continued on page 10.)

*Previous articles in the series appeared on Nov. 25 and 27 and Dec. 1, 9, 11, 13, 16 17 and 18.

COMMUNAL CROSS-CURRENTS

LEAGUE AND MAHASABHA

LALAJI OPPOSED TO SPINNING FRANCHISE.

Lala Lajpat Rai who arrived Bombay on Saturday, left on Sunday night for Poona on his way to Belgaum, Lalaji was interviewed by a representative of "The Chronicle," yesterday.

Asked about his letter urging that the Hindu Mahasabha should crystallize Hindu communal opinion on political questions, Lalaji said:—

I am very strongly opposed to denominational political organizations. In my judgment they are harmful to the political evolution of the country on national lines. But if the Hindu-Muslim problem is to be solved on denominational lines, I can see no justification for the view that while the Muslims should be represented by the Muslim League, and the Khilafat Committee, the Hindu point of view should be left to be expressed by the Congress. For the last five years—even if not before that—the Congress has been a joint organisation of Hindus and Muslims; in fact it has done more for the Muslims than for the Hindus. Under the circumstances, I do not think it is fair to the Hindus, that in a settlement of the Hindu-Muslim problem, the Congress should have the deciding voice. The Muslim denominational attitude must inevitably be followed by a similar attitude on the part of the Hindus. Circumstances have forced me to conclude that if Hindus and Muslims are to be considered as two parties to a quarrel, the only organization that can represent the Hindus is the Hindu Mahasabha. It should be remembered that the Mahasabha is an old institution, though it never before grew into vitality.

The present attitude of the Muslim leaders on national questions has made it absolutely necessary for the Hindus to strengthen their political denominational organization to give voice to their communal position. The result may be unfortunate, but it cannot be helped.

LAHORE CONFERENCE.

Questioned about the achievement of the informal talks at Lahore, Lalaji said:—

The importance of the informal Conference held at Lahore to solve the Hindu-Muslim problem will eventually be tested by the decisions at the coming session of the All-India Muslim League. If the attitude of the Punjab Muslims in the matter of representation on legislatures be accepted by the Muslims of other provinces, we may consider ourselves nearer solution. It remains to be seen whether the Punjab Muslims rightly represented the point of view of the Muslims in other provinces.

CONGRESS PROGRAMME.

Lalaji was not prepared to make a statement as to what programme, in his opinion, should be adopted by the Congress, but he had no hesitation in saying that if the Congress confirmed itself to the three things taken to heart by Mahatma Gandhi, it would lose its importance as a political organization. Lalaji added that he was opposed to the spinning franchise.

UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEM.

GOVT'S FAR REACHING SCHEMES.

LEAFIELD, Dec. 20.

The question of unemployment was raised in the House of Commons by Mr. Trunam, Financial Secretary to the Treasury of the late Government who spoke of the need of further measures to reduce one and a quarter million workless.

Mr. Guinness, present Financial Secretary to the Treasury, in the course of his reply stated that very far reaching schemes for the development of electricity undertakings were being sympathetically examined. Government thought much might be done towards relieving unemployment by such development with State assistance. Mr. Guinness related also the programmes of the great railway companies for reconstruction and improvement from which it would, he said, be seen that railway companies were going in the near future to make helpful contribution of the solution of the unemployment problem. He showed that three railways alone, London and North Eastern, London Midland and Scottish and Great Western were providing for an expenditure of 33 millions sterling during the next year.—(B. O. W.)

AMERICAN NAVY.

TO BE MADE EQUAL TO BRITAIN'S

LONDON, Dec. 20.

Washington.—The Bill providing for the greatly increased expenditure on the American Navy was introduced by Mr. Britten of the Naval Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives after the House had passed the Naval Appropriation Bill providing $300,000,000. The new measure seeks the authority to expend over $101,000,000, of which large portion will be devoted to building of four scout cruisers and floating dock, extensive improvements in aeroplane carriers now being built, and elevation of turret guns and 11th battleships. Mr. Britten contended that improvements were necessary if the American Navy was to be equal to Britain's in strength.—Reuter

Gas is now in use in Bombay for gold melting, soap boiling, brazing and every conceivable purpose for which heat and power are required, since it is found the heat can be regulated to a nicety impossible with solid fuel.

BENGAL IN COMMONS

MR. SCURR'S ADJOURNMENT MOTION.

LORD WINTERTON JUSTIFIES ORDINANCE.

LONDON, Dec. 19.
LATER.

In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Scurr moving for adjournment of the House to draw attention to the Bengal Ordinance interposed that if the policy outlined by Lord Willingdon was adopted it would make Ordinances unnecessary.

WHEN ORDINARY LAW IS POWERLESS.

Lord Winterton, dealing with Ordinances, pointed out that where there was reasonable certainty that witnesses would come forward with a sense of security, and that convictions would follow then prosecutions could be held under the ordinary law, but where there was a strong presumption that witnesses would be intimidated and murdered there could be no recourse to trial in ordinary courts. Lord Winterton gave examples of the cases of the treatment of witnesses which, he said were certainly not going to recur if the Government of India and the Imperial Government could prevent it. He cited, *inter alia*, the Alipore conspiracy and Calcutta bomb cases in which there was the murder of witnesses. Lord Winterton repeated that Lord Olivier was just as much responsible as Lord Birkenhead. He was not prepared to shirk responsibility. The statement that repression never solved any problem was meaningless. He agreed that mere repression seldom, if ever, allayed ordinary political agitation even when it took the extremist form, but as the Viceroy had clearly shown these exceptional weapons were not being used against such agitation, but Government would fail in its duty if it did not rigorously repress methods of murder and terrorism with bombs and revolvers. He paid a tribute to the servants of the King Emperor, both Indian and European in Bengal, especially police, for carrying out their duties splendidly despite difficulties.

WEDGWOOD ON SWARAJISTS' DUTY

Col. Wedgwood said he hated coercion, but he hated terrorism more. He thought his friends of the Home Rule movement in India must realise that the cause he, and they had at heart was being placed in perilous jeopardy. He knew that the Swarajist Party was not connected with the physical force of fanatics, but if the former had influence over the latter they should make it clear to them that the cause of the Indian democracy depended on the absence of terrorist crime in Bengal.—Reuter.

ANGLO-ITALIAN TREATY.

SECOND READING PASSED.

LEAFIELD, Dec. 19.

The Secretary for Colonies, Mr. Amery, in moving the second reading of the Anglo-Italian Treaty and the East African Territories Bill, said that its object was to fulfil the definite pledge given to Italy at a most critical period of the Great War. Under the Treaty Great Britain ceded to Italy a territory amounting to nearly 34,000 square miles in extent. The essence of the treaty was the cession to Italy of Juba Valley which had hitherto been a frontier between the territories owing by Great Britain and Italy. It might, some say, come to be of considerable value from the irrigation point of view as the river ran down the centre of the valley. Its value to Italy would be much greater with the possession of the whole of the valley than if she had only one half, and were unable to treat it as a unit for irrigation purposes. If the Bill were advanced now, and passed early next year, it would be possible for the Boundary Commission to go out there early next April. It was also a question of showing our good faith with a gallant Ally. The second leading was carried.—B. O. W.

PARLIAMENT ADJOURNS.

FORTHCOMING LABOUR AND LIBERAL QUESTIONS.

LEAFIELD, Dec. 19.

Parliament adjourns, to-day, for the Christmas recess and the motion for adjournment will afford an opportunity for further general debate.

The Labour Party will raise the subject of unemployment. Mr. William Graham, Financial Secretary to the Treasury in the Late Administration, will open the debate, and it is understood he will deal mainly with relief schemes pressing for further development of trade facilities and export credit schemes.

The Liberals are credited with the intention of raising further questions of foreign policy and pensions.—B. O. W.

OPIUM CONFERENCE.

PERSIA'S MEMORANDUM.

LONDON, Dec. 19.

Geneva.—The Persian delegation to the Opium Conference has presented a memorandum with regard to the production of opium in Persia. The memorandum states that the curtailment will be subject firstly to a loan of 10,000,000 tomans for twenty years, secondly the granting of moratorium by the Powers having claims against Persia, and thirdly the removal of present restriction on Persia with regard to customs and tariffs. The proposals will be considered when the Conference resumes its sitting in January and for this purpose the principal Persian delegate Arfa-ud-Dowleh is remaining here.—Reuter.

QUICKEST WAY TO CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE.

SPINNING FRANCHISE--MINIMUM DEMAND.

PRICE OF GANDHIJI'S LEADERSHIP.

HEART TO HEART TALK WITH NO-CHANGERS.

CRITICS AND SCEPTICS SILENCED.

After nearly seven hours' informal discussions with the No-Changers on the terms of his agreement arrived at in Calcutta with Mr. C. R. Das and Pandit Motilal Nehru soon after the promulgation of the Bengal Ordinance, Mahatma Gandhi has been able to obtain support of about 200 representative orthodox Non-Co-operators present in Belgaum to the Calcutta Pact.

By this pact the programme of boycott of legislatures, law courts and educational institutions will be suspended. Swarajists will work in the legislatures on behalf of the Congress and as an integral part of the Congress organisation and khaddar work will be pushed through by altering the qualifications for Congress membership from four annas to 2,000 yards of hand-spun yarn.

During all these discussions Mahatmaji was subjected to severe cross-examination by his orthodox followers from Andhra and Maharashtra and Madras but by his wit and ready answers he silenced these critics, although in the end there were dozen dissentients. No-Changers like Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar, Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel, Mr. Konda Venkatappaya, Babu Rajendra Prasad and Pandit Jawharlal Nehru took practically no part in the discussions, their attitude being one of faith in Mahatmaji.

The Bengal Ordinance found no place in the discussion, but it is expected to come up when Deshbandhu Das and Pandit Motilal Nehru with the contingent of Swarajists arrive on the 23rd when the Subject Committee commences its sittings.

Two thousand yards of yarn from each was Mahatmaji's minimum demand and if this franchise was not accepted by the Congress, including the Swarajists Mahatmaji would not lead the Congress. Mahatmaji justified the suspension of the Boycott programme as necessary not only to concentrate people's attention on Khaddar work but also to bring about unity in the Congress. He further defended inclusion of the Swarajists as an integral part of the organisation but pointed out that the Swarajists could not claim the consent of the no-Changers to their work in the Councils.

Bengal was poorly represented in the discussions and it is reported Babu Syam Shunder Chakravarty, the no-Change leader of Bengal, will not attend the Congress.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, Dec. 20.

Mahatma Gandhi arrived here this morning and was received with great ceremony by the Reception Committee. With him arrived the Ali Brothers, Seth Jamanlal Bajaj, Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, Mr. Mahadev Desai, Mr. Belgaumwala, Mr. Varadachari, Mr. Padbidri, Mr Banker, Srimati Anusuyaben, Mr. Koreishi, Mr. Bapasola, Mr. Maganlal Gandhi and others. Mahatma was, so to say, a triumphal progress from Bombay to the Congress Camp at Belgaum. All along at the Railway stations, he was greeted by large numbers and at many places he and his party were offered refreshments by hospitable Congress committees. At Poona there was a special entertainment ready for him and his party. The whole Mail train was full of Congress people and the journey, never very comfortable on the Southern Maratha Railway, was still more uncomfortable owing to enormous overcrowding. However, it was a jolly company and the discomforts were lightened by the cordiality of the people at many stations.

The Congress Camp is an imposing affair and stretches over a wide area. There are fine roads leading everywhere and everything is orderly. The Congress tent is erected but other arrangements are not yet complete. The imposing gate leading into the Pandal, is only half finished. A large number of volunteers, men and women, have been enrolled for the Congress.

INKLING OF NO-CHANGERS' ATTITUDE.

It is impossible to say what is going to be the attitude either of the Swarajists or of the No-changers in the heart to heart talk, which they are going to have with the Mahatma. But the following interesting views of a leader of the No-changers should give an inkling of the future happenings. The gentleman prefers to be nameless.

Asked whether he was prepared to accept the Pact, he said: the staunch No-changers accept the spinning franchise, much diluted though it has been and also the partial use of Khadi. As for the relations between the Congress and the Swarajists, while great is their anxiety to support their leader, Mahatma Gandhi, they findit extremely hard to reconcile themselves to what they regard as a great anomaly, to the clause in the Pact about the Swarajists working on behalf of the Congress which they feel to be most anomalous, their reasons seem to be as follows:—

"The Congress knew about a year ago what precisely the policy of the Swarajists was, whose public policy, however, has not been faithfully followed. What the policy is going to be the Congress cannot know. How then can the Congress give a *carte blanche* to a set of men, whose policy they cannot anticipate, whom they do not elect and over whom they cannot exercise directly or indirectly, the rights of the principal, though the Swarajists claim to be the agent of the Congress. They also point out that according to the latest appeal of Pt. Motilal Nehru circulated at the time of the All Parties' Conference at Bombay. It is possible for a man to be a Swarajist without being a Congressman. A non-Congressman having to pay annas eight for the membership of the Swarajist Party, whereas the Congressmen has to pay four annas. If a large number of non-congressmen were to be members of the Swaraj Party and if the Congress is unable to control the policy of the Swarajists, the inevitable result would be that the Swarajist policy would be controlled more by non-Congressmen than by the Congress. No-changers have no wish to hinder the progress of the Swarajists. They claim the desire to surrender to the Swarajists every political advantage. But they feel that the point of view stated above as a matter of conscience.

It should be clearly understood, however, that if Mahatmaji were to stand by this clause in the Pact, the No-changers will not oppose it. Several persons seem to have decided to refrain from voting on this cause. About enforcing the Spinning Franchise, he said it had such great possibilities if earnestly worked out, that it was well worth an honest trial and if it was a novel idea, there did not seem to be insuperable difficulties, especially, when the original idea of Mahatmaji had been simplified in the Pact. We have made large sacrifices over the No-Changers in everything and if we surrender this point, we surrender everything. This spinning idea, we regard as our sheet anchor and we cling to it and we can not forego it. If it is stated that this will keep out a large number of Moderates, we reply in order to keep them in we have already made large sacrifices and the franchise has already been considerably simplified by the Mahatma. And if inspite of this the Liberals insist upon dropping this franchise, we shall choose to forgo the presence of a certain number of fastidious Liberals and retain the much greater advantage of having an efficacious programme. Unity without efficiency is a doubtful gain and I do think

(Continued on next page.)

CRY FROM NATAL.

INDIANS DOOMED TO HELOTRY.

APPEAL TO GOVT. OF INDIA.

The following has been received from the Natal Indian Congress, Durban, dated 20th inst:—

"Boroughs Ordinance No. 18 Natal, assented to by the Governor-General notwithstanding vehement protests from the Indian community. The Ordinance deprives Indians the long-enjoyed municipal franchise and imposes other disabilities reducing Indians to the conditions of helotry. The future of Indians in Natal is doomed. We earnestly appeal to the Government and people of India to uphold India's honour and prestige by seeking King-Emperor's disallowance to the Ordinance.

LONDON TRAFFIC PROBLEM.

£6,500,000 SCHEMES.

LEAFIELD, Dec. 20.

Some of the schemes which may be put into operation with the object of solving the London traffic problem were outlined last night. Two principal undertakings proposed are estimated to cost £6,500,000 as follows: £3,500,000 on the improvement of Victoria Docks Road in East End, and £3,000,000 on a tunnel, two and a half miles long under the Thames, east of Dartford and Greenwithe, and connecting up with Purgeet calculated to deflect entirely from London much of the traffic from the docks. Some of the other plans outlined include the relief of congested areas by limiting the number of vehicles—omnibuses in particular—using certain routes, the Development, experimentarily of one-way traffic route, the development of alternative routes and the regulation of slow-going traffic.—B. O. W.

BOULTON BROTHERS.

CAPT. ARTHUR'S LETTER.

LONDON, Dec. 19.

On the resumption of hearing at the Bow-street of a charge against Mr. Hobbs, a clerk employed by Sir William Peat, trustee in the bankruptcy of Messrs. Boulton Brothers, who cashed Mr. "A's" cheque for £150,000, produced a letter from Capt. Arthur to the Bank giving instructions with regard to the cheque, which was cashed on 6th January, 1920, when Messrs. Boulton Brothers held a balance of £6,000 sterling in favour of Raja Sir Hari Singh. That meant that Messrs. Boulton Brothers lent Raja Sir Hari Singh £150,000 sterling.

Mr. Hobbs was remanded to-day on bail, being again refused after hearing of the evidence of recapitulatory nature.—Reuter.

CONFERENCE OF DOMINIONS

TO DISCUSS GENEVA-PROTOCOL.

LEAFIELD, Dec. 20.

News Agency state that Government hopes to invite representatives of the Overseas Dominions to London at a very early date in order that a conference may be held to discuss many vital and far-reaching questions contained in the Geneva Protocol. In Official quarters it is declared that it is probable that such a Conference may be proposed but any definite announcement on the subject would be premature.—(B. O. W.)

LEAFIELD, Dec. 20.

Copy of the correspondence with the Government of self-governing Dominions relative to matters of foreign policy and general Imperial interest was laid upon the table of the House of Commons on Thursday. The "Daily Telegraph" understands that this correspondence, which will be available for publication in a few days, relates to the consultation which is to take place with Dominion Governments on the Geneva Protocol.—B. O. W.

SINGAPORE BASE.

JAPANESE PREMIER'S VIEW.

LONDON, Dec. 20.

Tokio.—Amplification of Baron Kato's speech at the Seiyukai Banquet shows that he said that while as an individual Japanese he did not welcome the Singapore proposal he considered that as a base had been contemplated for twenty years and was outside the scope of the Washington Treaty its construction was inevitable.—Reuter.

BRITISH DELEGATION TO JAMAICA.

LEAFIELD, Dec. 20.

A delegation from the United Kingdom Branch of the Empire Parliamentary Association is to visit Jamaica, during the Parliamentary recess. Owing to the shortness of time available for making arrangements and the impossibility of returning from several of the Colonies until after the date fixed for the reassembly of Parliament the tour, as originally planned, has necessarily been curtailed, and it has only been possible at present to accept the invitation to visit Jamaica. It is fully expected, however, that the invitation from British Guiana, Trinidad and other islands will be accepted next November. Members of the Delegation will leave England on January 26th and will be back the day before Parliament meets. It is hoped that at least one member of the Cabinet will accompany the Delegation which will also include representatives of all political parties. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, who is visiting the West Indies privately, may join the Delegation for a day or two in Kingston, and will return in the same ship.—E. O. W.

POLITICAL PAMPHLETEERING

SIR MAURICE'S WRATH

DYARCHY AND OATH OF SECRECY.

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

The following is the text of the statement presented by Sir Maurice Hayward on behalf of the Bombay Government to the Reforms Enquiry Committee. It deals with the evidence presented by Sir Chimanlal Setalvad to that Committee:—

"Sir Chimanlal's evidence demands in the first instance an emphatic protest against his publication of his statement without previous references to the written records of the Bombay Government. Sir Chimanlal seems to have overlooked the oath which he took on assuming the office of Member of Council, which was in the following words:—"Will not directly or indirectly communicate to any person any matter which shall become to me as a Member of the Executive Council except as may be required for the due discharge of my duty as such or as may be specially permitted by the Governor." The grave impropriety of communicating such a statement to a representative of the Associated Press seems to have entirely escaped him as likewise to the serious prejudice to his former colleagues in the Bombay Government.

2. Sir Chimanlal opened his statement by the remark in 'paragraph 1 that "diarchy was the best solution for the translation period" and proceeded to remark in paragraph 2 to 6 on the political situation of the time which seemed to him from the start to prejudice a favourable trial of the scheme. The remarks however failed to take a sufficiently wide view of the situation. At the conference in November 1918 in Bombay it is true that the Reforms Scheme was welcomed by the moderate party. But the Congress of extremists rejected it in December 1918 at Delhi. The reasons therefore for its supposed failure lay deeper than the Revolutionary Movement Act known as the Rowlat Act introduced in January-February of 1919 or the Punjab Martial Law of April 1919. Mr. Gandhi's Satyagraha movement of 1919 merely indicated the lending of his support to the Congress extremists whose aim always had been an Autocracy of Intelligentia rather than the Democracy of the Reforms. Mr. Gandhi gave up Satyagraha after recognising his "Himalayan" mistake upon the 1919 disturbances in Gujerath. But he reopened it as non-co-operation in March 1920. It was accepted by the extreme party as a [illegible] method of extracting by pressure something more than had been given by the Reforms, namely, something indicated by the vague expression "Swaraj". But it again proved a failure resulting in the riots of Malegaon and Dharwar and the "Swaraj" which "stank" in the nostrils of Mr. Gandhi in December 1921 in Bombay. The Chauri Chaura riots of February 1922 gave it a further blow and it was finally settled by the imprisonment of Mr. Gandhi in March 1922. The Reforms had in fact triumphed over non-co-operation and the Swarajists were forced to admit it towards the end of 1923 by themselves joining the Legislative Council.

MINISTERS' INDEPENDENCE.

3. Sir Chimanlal's complaint in the succeeding paragraphs 7 to 13 seems, broadly speaking, to have been that the Ministers were not given sufficient independence in their working of the Transferred Departments. He had however already remarked "the elected people did not fully grasp the situation that they had the control of the administration of the transferred departments through the Ministers" and "the Ministers not having an assured phalanx of Members to support them lost the influence and power they would otherwise have got not only in the administration of their own departments but also on the reserved side of Government." It should have been obvious to him from his own remarks that it would have been contrary to the spirit of the Reforms to have committed entire independence to Ministers who did not represent any real parties in the Legislative Council. He should have referred if he had any doubt of it, to the words "In considering a Minister's advice and deciding whether or not there is sufficient cause in any case to dissent from his opinion, you shall have due regard to his relations with the Legislative Council" contained in clause 6 of the Instrument of Instructions to the Governor in explanation of the words "The Governor shall be guided by the advice of his Ministers unless he has sufficient cause to dissent from their opinion" contained in Sect on 52 (3) of the Government of India Act. He should have also referred to the words "Ministers who enjoy the confidence of a majority in the Legislative Council will be given the fullest opportunity of managing that field of Government which is entrusted to their care. In their work they will be assisted and guided by the Governor who will accept their advice and promote their policy whenever possible" contained in paragraph 5 of the Report of the Joint Select Committee of the Houses of Parliament, and he would hardly have committed himself to the subsequent inaccurate statement that the Governor's claim that the Minister's function in law is merely to give advice was a complete perversion of the intention of the framers of the Government of India Act.

4. Sir Chimanlal also seems to have been under some misapprehension as to the ordinary methods of conducting business of an Executive Government. He complained in his cross-examination that there was no joint consideration as rule of the questions

(Continued on page 9.)

OCCUPATION OF COLOGNE

CONTINUANCE DISASTROUS

GERMAN OFFICIAL VIEW.

LONDON, Dec. 19.

Berlin.—Lord Curzon's statement in the House of Lords with regard to the evacuation of Cologne Zone has caused consternation in Government circle here. An official of the Foreign Office declared that the prolongation of the occupation without consulting the German Government would be regarded as flagrant breach of the Treaty of Versailles and seriously affect the internal political situation and greatly increase the ranks of Germans who claimed that the policy of conciliation towards the Allies did not pay.

The official circles hotly deny the allegation of German obstruction of military mission and point out that the mission recently carried out over 1,700 inspections without any interference.—Reuter.

"TIMES" ON CURZON'S STATEMENT

LEAFIELD, Dec. 19.

Commenting on Lord Curzon's statement on Cologne "The Times" point out the Allied Government made the condition of inspection in Germany by the Inter-Allied Control Commission as easy as possible. The German Government was apparently very willing to help, but its military subordinate until very recently placed obstacles at every turn in the way of the commission's work. The Commission, in spite of this obstruction, appears to have discovered many unpleasant facts although the obstructions served to delay through the sifting of conclusions and the presentation of the final report. For the present, British troops will remain in Cologne. There is certainly no particular desire in this country that our troops should continue indefinitely to occupy that territory. This sort of occupation is by no means the most directly profitable way of employing defensive forces of the nation. Obviously, no one of the Allied Governments is eager at present to press the German Government too hard or to insist on the demands that cannot reasonably be carried out. The Dawes Scheme has created a new atmosphere. But in order that this atmosphere may favour the growth of mutual understanding and confidence it is incumbent upon the German Government to remove every occasion for uneasiness. The persistence of military spirit in Germany does cause real uneasiness in Allied countries. If the reports of the Control Commission were to confirm the rumour that Germany or a powerful organization in Germany is still intent on a systematic preparation for war, then Allied Governments would find themselves compelled, very much against their will, to maintain precautionary measures. In the present uncertainty, British troops must stay on for some time in Cologne. Best that can be hoped is that the German Government may be able to take such measures in regard to its own military organization as will make its evacuations possible before long?—B. O. W.

MUNICH TREASON TRIAL.

HERR HITLER AND COL KRIEBEL RELEASED.

LONDON, Dec. 20.

Munich.—Herr Hitler and Col. Kriebel have been released from the fortress. A number of other prominent political prisoners have also been liberated.—Reuter.

[Herr Hitler and Col Kriebel and two others were sentenced in what is known as the Munich treason trial to five years detention in the fortress. Herr Hitler and Col. Kriebel were conditionally released in September last.]

COL, GUINNESS' SPEECH IN COMMONS.

WHAT HE MEANT BY "ANTICIPATION"

LONDON, Dec. 20.

The explanation of the use of the word "anticipation" by Col. W. Guinness in the House of Commons yesterday—when, in replying to Mr. William Graham, he said Government would give up to three-quarters interest, during the development period, for any public utility scheme in the Dominions or Colonies where there was a genuine anticipation—is found in the Economic Conference Resolution under which "in order to facilitate the anticipation of the work which otherwise would not be taken in hand for some years," the Imperial Government promised to make a grant towards approved Dominions loans raised for capital expenditure on public works. Col. Guinness added that many of these schemes would be put up by municipalities. "We can hardly expect to avoid", said Col. Guinness, "the considerable delay in the production of the kind of the scheme offering the anticipation which we need to justify the grant."—Reuter.

1925 WEMBLY EXHIBITION.

LONDON, Dec. 20.

The Duke of York has accepted the presidency of the Wembley Exhibition for 1925. The King and the Prince of Wales will be Patrons. The Board will consist of Lord Stevenson, the Chairman, the Duke of Devonshire, Mr. J. H. Thomas, Sir Henry McMahon, Sir James Allen representing the High Commissoners for the Dominions, and Sir Charles McLeod. The Chief Administrator will be Sir Travers Clarke and the Financial Controller will be Sir James Cooper.—Reuter.

QUICKEST WAY TO CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE.

(Continued from previous page)

that spinning was the sole and real thing, which kept the Moderates out of the Congress."

A HEART TO HEART TALK.

SPADE WORK DONE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, Dec. 21.

The Congress Camp is slowly filling and every minute it is getting livelier with an increasing number of delegates from all parts of India. Mrs. Naidu, accompanied the Mahatma on Saturday. There are also Messrs. Rajagopalachari and Venkatapaya. The camp is well laid and everything is getting shipshape. A splendid body of volunteers, under Dr. Hardikar, is rendering valuable help to the many delegates and visitors who are flocking into the camp. They are in very workable uniforms and a hardy disciplined body well trained. Their work is supplemented by a large force of lady volunteers. The camp is situated in an ideal place rather high ground.

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

On Saturday, there was a heart to heart talk between Gandhiji and the No-Changers. The conference was not open to the Press, but from what can be gathered from the people present it appears that Gandhiji himself had no objection keeping the proceedings secret. As he said there was nothing secret so far as they were concerned. A large number of No-Changers attended on Saturday and the Conference continued at night till ten. About five hours were devoted to this solving of doubts and exchange of views with benefit to the Mahatma and to his staunch followers. It was beneficial to the Mahatma in this sense that he knew the views of his followers and he was able to know how far they would be able to go. As far as the Swarajists, were concerned and he was able to plumb the depths of his followers' feelings. It was beneficial to his followers in that it cleared their doubts and enabled them to solve their real or imaginary difficulties. The fact that the talk lasted for more than five hours is proof positive that there was great necessity of such a conference. All No-Changer agree upon that point. Of course, many questions were rejected over and over again either through ignorance or misunderstanding; but the result was satisfactory on all accounts and a final agreement was reached on Sunday afternoon. That the result was most agreeable goes without saying.

CHARKHA—MAIN THING.

The central fact of the whole discussion in one word was 'Charkha" or in other words the spinning franchise on which Gandhiji seemed to set so much more store than on anything else in the whole Congress programme. To give a resume of the whole discussion or as much of it as could be gathered from talks with the various gentlemen present there, I may state that the chief and important topic of discussion was the Pact between the Swarajists and the Congress in respect of Councils. This, of course, refers to the discussions on Saturday. Mahatma Gandhi seemed to assume that every member of the Swaraj Party must necessarily be a Congress member and since spinning franchise has to be adopted by Congress he thought the Swarajists also would agree to the franchise. So great was his love and enthusiasm for Khadi that he did not mind how much of the other things were surrendered to Swarajists. That also was the view of a large number of No-Changers. It was pointed out to the Mahatma that recently a change was made in the Constitution of the Swaraj Party, by which non-Congressmen could be made members of the Swaraj Party. These people would be able to control the Swarajists' policy even more than the Congress itself. It seemed according to information gathered that Gandhiji was not aware of this recent change and he therefore promised to discuss this point with the Swarajists leaders but he said Pandit Nehru, Deshandhu Das and Sjt. Kelkar had definitely told him that they would follow the Pact duly and in the spirit and that it was binding on their followers. Some No-Changers while quite prepared to accept the Spinning franchise expressed their misgivings about the possibility of registering a large number of members under it. They feared that the number might dwindle down considerably, with the result that a large number of workers would be lost to the Congress and the funds available for the Congress would not be enough to maintain the number of Congress Committees. Gandhiji said everything depended upon enthusiasm with which they carried on their "Charkha" programme. He said, it appears, that he would rather have a few good staunch men than many lukewarm supporters. He also said he would be satisfied if only 3,000 delegates worked on the programme honestly, as thereby they would enthuse the whole country into action.

ON SUNDAY.

On Sunday again, there was a conference at which further discussions took place between Gandhiji and the No-Changers. It is stated that his speech was a very touching and feeling one, and he seemed to have put his whole soul into it. He was more than usually earnest. At first considerable time was spent in asking further questions which of course, were not of much importance. From what could be gathered I understood he said he continued to be as firm a No-Changer now as he ever was and that the Councils were not for him. As an alternative to the Councils, he could not think of a more potent programme than that of Charkha, Hindu-Muslim unity and Removal of Untouchability being added to it. He could imagine a number of things which would be very useful to the country, but they were not indispensable for obtaining Swaraj and he, therefore, stated that the "Charkha" propaganda was the one thing that every man, high or low, in the city or village, could carry on single or with others. It, therefore, formed the coping stone of his programme for the year. He added that vast amount of "Charkha" work was necessary to effect a complete boycott of foreign cloth within the year and it was absolutely necessary for Congress to adopt the spinning franchise. It was also necessary, he said, that all those who accepted the Spinning Franchise should work out the programme throughout the year in dead earnest and it would break his heart if those who accepted the franchise and voted for it would not carry it throughout the year. He concluded by expressing his hope and confidence that if those who voted for the franchise played their part in a full measure, his nation would not be long in responding to it.

HIS NEW PLAN.

Mahatmaji casually referred to the new plan of giving battle to Government that he had previously referred to in a speech in Punjab. He said it is stated that a complete or substantial boycott of foreign cloth was a condition precedent to the precise formulation of that method or plan. He exhorted the No-Changers to concentrate all their energies during the following year on the "Charkha." He was staking everything on the spinning franchise and if he found himself not properly supported by his followers then it would mean breaking of his heart. His new plan would be different from that of Bardoli, although his faith in that was yet green. He was not going to unfold it to them fully, but if the necessary boycott was effected at the year's end his programme could put it into effect irrespective of what was happening in the country. But the principal condition precedent to it was boycott of foreign cloth. He was sure if they put forth necessary effort they would be able to boycott cloth of foreign make completely and if that could be done then the time would be for Civil Disobedience.

At the end Gandhiji asked that lists should be prepared from among those present of those who would agree to give the required 24,000 yards of yarn at the year's end without fail and who would be ready to die for the country if necessary.

Addresses were presented to Gandhiji in the evening by the Municipality and by the Local Board of Belgaum.

On Monday, there will be a Subjects Committee's meeting, when the resolutions drafted by the Mahatma will be placed before the All-India Committee.

BREEZE IN POLICE CIRCLES.

When Messrs. Konda Venkatappaya, Sambamurti and Satyanarayanan arrived here on 19th, there was a breeze in police circles. A constable rushed in saying that his head constable wanted Messrs. Sambamurti and Satyanarayana and that they should not alight at the flag station, but must proceed to Belgaum proper. Mr. Sambamurti bravely refused to do so and said that he had no business to go to the head constable. Thereupon, Mr. Satyanarayana alone was arrested and taken to the police station. On reaching the station, the head constable apologised to him and he came back. While there is not a single policeman to be seen in the Congress territory, the city is overrun by these guardians of law and large numbers have been drafted into Belgaum from the other districts. In Vijayangar, however, Congress volunteers are supreme and it is they who are the preservers of peace and guardians of delegates' property. They are doing their work smoothly and unostentatiously.

It is reported that some non-Brahman leaders of Dharwar have wired to the organisers of the non-Brahman Conference here to postpone the Conference for the present and that they have also wired to the President-Elect and Sir Theagaraya Chettiar not to start for the Conference. But Mr. Lathe announces that the Conference will be held on the 27th and 28th inst. and that the Reception Committee have made all arrangements, and says it would be folly for the non-Brahmins to stay away from the Conference at this stage.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

CRITICS SILENCED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BELBAUM, Dec. 21.

Mahatma Gandhi's discussion with the party of No-Changers came to a close this afternoon, although consultations with individuals on doubtful points continue. Discussions were not open to the Press, but it is common knowledge that Gandhiji has succeeded in silencing his critics on all points at issue. The critics were mostly orthodox Congressmen from Gujarat, Andhra, Maharashtra, United Provinces, Konkan and Madras, as delegates from other provinces were very few. Bengal was very poorly represented and Dr. Profulla Chandra Ghose is said to have expressed the views of the no-Changers from that province. It is stated that Babu Shyamsundar Chakravarti the recognised leader of the Bengal No-Changers will not come to Belgaum to attend the Congress. Although Messrs. Rajagopalachariar, Ali Brothers, Jawharlal Nehru, Rajendra Prasad and other prominent orthodox Congressmen were present during the discussions, they are said to have taken very little part in them. Their attitude is evidently one of faith in Gandhiji and an earnest desire to help him by all possible means to promote unity in the Congress. The discussions were informal throughout and related only to Gandhiji's Pact with Messrs. Das and Nehru. The Bengal Ordinance has not hitherto come up for discussion. Indeed, very few have talked about it even in their private conversations, but it is bound to be raised by the Swarajists when Messrs. Das, Nehru, Rangaswami Iyengar and V. J. Patel arrive here on the morning of the 23rd. Some of the Swarajists including Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar are expected to-morrow but as Monday is a day of silence for Gandhiji there will be no discussion with him.

MEASURING HIS STRENGTH.

His consultations with the No-Changers has helped Gandhiji to ascertain the strength of his following in respect of the Khaddar programme. Indeed throughout the conversations he placed the Charka in the fore front as an answer both to his critics and sceptics. Whenever a No-Changer asked, "What programme do you advise me to follow as I don't agree to your Calcutta Pact?" Gandhiji would say, "spin at the Charka". "But, I want a "fighting programme say Civil Disobedience," might say another orthodox Congress worker. Gandhiji would very coolly reply, "The fighting programme is there in the boycott of foreign cloth which, if properly carried out, will bring about an atmosphere for something like Civil Disobedience." As for the constructive programme Gandhiji always referred to Hindu-Muslim unity and removal of untouchability. But, it was on the spinning franchise instead of the four anna franchise that the discussions mostly centred. Indeed, this is the point which Gandhiji claims as a set off against his readiness to suspend the Non-Co-operation movement and the recognition of the Swarajists as Congressmen who could work in the Councils on behalf of the Congress. Gandhiji is reported to have declared before the No-Changers that the Spinning Franchise is his minimum demand and if this was not agreed to by all Congressmen, whether Swarajist or non-Swarajist, pro-Changers or No-Changers, then he would not lead the Congress. He believed that the Swarajists would themselves willingly spin at least 2,000 yards yarn each. Several delegates questioned Gandhiji on the language of the terms of his agreement with Messrs. Das and Nehru over this question. But Gandhiji explained his interpretation of the language and hoped that the words "unwillingness and inability" (in the case of exemptions) would not be taken advantage of to secure membership of Congress. On the whole, Gandhiji put in a vigorous defence of his position in respect of the Franchise part of the Calcutta Agreement and was able to secure support of nearly all those present at the discussion. It appears when voting was taken there were only about twelve dissentients among 200 No-Changers to the Franchise part of the Calcutta Pact.

SUSPENSION AS A POLICY.

The same was also the result of voting in respect of the other parts of the Agreement namely whether the Non-Co-operation programme should be suspended and whether the Swarajists should be an integral part of the Congress organisation. Gandhiji is reported to have justified the necessity for these two conditions in the present stage of Congress activities. Suspension of the movement started by him was necessary, he said, in order to concentrate people's attention on the Spinning programme, which was the only programme that would appeal to the masses. He personally was a thoroughgoing Non-Co-operator but it was with view not only to rivet people's attention but also to bring about unity between the Swarajists and non-Swarajists that he considered suspension of several forms of boycott contained in the Non-Co-operation programme necessary. If any one could bring forward a better programme, then he would gladly support it. But, at present Unity was essential, and this could best be achieved by suspending Non-Co-operation. The boycott movement had done a lot of good and he did not consider it had failed. But, he was sorry success was not so great as he expected. Non-Co-operation as a programme had not been abandoned, it was only to be suspended as a policy. He, therefore, asked the No-Changers to support this part of the agreement as well, which they did including Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar.

SWARAJISTS IN COUNCILS.

On the question of the Swarajists acting in the Councils and speaking on behalf of the Congress several delegates raised an objection, but Gandhiji while agreeing to the argument that the language in the Pact was somewhat vague urged that it need not deter them from accepting the terms. The Swarajists might be in the Councils speaking on behalf of the Congress, but they could not claim the consent of the no-Changers in their actions. He appealed to all those present not to divide the Congress on this question. Towards the close of the meeting Gandhiji obtained signatures of practically all those present pledging that they would themselves spin.

Mr. Kelkar and his party, arrived yesterday. Mr. V. J. Patel will preside over Railway Passengers' Conference Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Swami Shradhanand are expected to arrive here also on the 23rd.

"PROPHET OF FREEDOM."

BELGAUM'S TRIBUTE TO MAHATMA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BELGAUM, Dec. 21.

The following is the address presented by the President and members of the District Local Board Belgaum to Mahatma Gandhi at 5 p.m.

"To. Mahatma Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi. Reverend and beloved Mahatmaji,—The 39th session of the Indian National Congress, which promises to be an historic one in the annals of our political struggle, brings you here in our midst. We, the President and members of the District Local Board of Belgaum, on our own behalf and on behalf of the citizens of this district, tender you a most loving welcome. Happy are we that our Board's first address of welcome to a non-official should have gone to the greatest man of the present day.

No painter can add scent to a rose nor lustre to a diamond. Even so words fail us in our attempt to recount your great virtues which have earned you the willing homage of your countrymen and the admiration of even a sceptic world. We feel that, to-day, we are before an august presence—the bearer of the "Sword of self-sacrifice", the living image of compassion for the "poorest, the lowliest and the lost," and the apostle of the triple faith of universal love, truth and non-violence. Your message has waked up this vast Continent from its lethargic slumbers of centuries and has sent out vibrations to distant lands battered by the violence of the last world-war. It has kindled a new hope, not for Indians alone but for all the suffering humanity. Inured to violence as the final arbiter among men and nations yet disgusted with the havoc wrought by "man's inhumanity to man", a war-weary world is groping in the dark for a better means of arbitrament. Your kindly message brings a new light, whose simple glory might have dazzled many at present, but will not fail ere long to open their eyes. And long after the present turmoil is ended when our dear Motherland has taken its proper place in the brotherhood of nations, mighty in its freedom, noble in its service and beloved of other nations, Mahatmaji, a grateful humanity will remember your name as the prophet of Freedom, the Messenger of Love and the apostle of Truth and Non-violence.

Once again we welcome you and beg to assure you of our living faith in your triple watchword. May success crown your efforts for unity and long may you be spared in health and strength for the service of our Motherland and humanity. Such is our earnest prayer to the Almighty.

Your most loving and grateful brothers,
President and Members of the District Local Board Belgaum."

NON-BRAHMIN CONTROVERSY

CONFERENCE UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BELGAUM, Dec. 21.

While preparations for the Congress are proceeding apace the arrangements for the holding of other conferences on their respective dates are also being made. The most important of them will be the non-Brahman Conference which is fixed for the 27th, and which will be presided over by Mr. A. Ramaswamy Mudaliar, Madras. While protest meetings, have been held by non-Brahmans in Madras over Mr. Ramaswamy Mudaliar's election, the non-Brahmans on this side of India have also been carrying on a controversy and questioning the decision to hold a conference without even declaring its objects and programme. Report has been received that most of the non-Brahman leaders in Dharwar District have wired to the organisers of the non-Brahman Conference to postpone it and that they have also requested Mr. A. Ramaswamy Mudaliar, president-elect and Sir P. Theogaraya Chettiar by wire not to start now for Belgaum. "Nawasakti", a local newspaper, says that Dharwar non-Brahman leaders will not attend the Conference, if it is held. Mr. A. B. Lathe, leader of a section of the non-Brahmans has contributed to "Nawasakti" a lengthy article explaining the circumstances under which the All-India non-Brahman Conference has been arranged to be held in Belgaum. Some months back, when a proposal was made at Ranebennur to have a non-Brahman Conference along with the Belgaum Congress he opposed it, mainly with a view to avoid the suspicion that the move was intended to hamper Congress work but when at the Unity Conference in Bombay the leaders of Congress desired a conference with leaders of all political parties including the non-Brahmans the view which prevailed with him (Lathe) at Ranebennur had no justification. Though he did not attend the Bombay Conference, he met "Justice" party leaders who asked him to see if a conference could be held at Belgaum during Congress days. Mr. Lathe, thereupon, discussed the proposal with most of the non-Brahman leaders of diverse shades of opinion and also with Mr. G. R. Deshpande and informed Madras non-Brahman leaders of Belgaum's willingness to hold the Conference. Mr. Chikodi says that there should be no conference unless its principles were settled, but Mr. Lathe opines nobody has a right to lay down the principles of an existing party without the consent of that party. Hence the need for holding a conference. The story of a Maharaja having given money to some one for holding the Conference is, Mr. Lathe says, a pure fiction. If some Mahrattas look upon the Mraharaja of Kolhapur as their leader, no less do other communities put their confidence to a special degree even in mediocrities of their own communities.

To-day, the Reception Committee of the non-Brahman Conference has decided that the delegates to it must sign a declaration accepting the non-Brahman creed that the goal of the Conference is attainment of Swarajya within the British Empire by peaceful, legitimate and constitutional means.

LINGAYATS TO KEEP OUT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BELGAUM Dec. 21.

An overwhelming majority of the Lingyat Community is reported to be inclined to keep itself aloof from the Non-Brahmin Conference. Messrs. Kambli, M. L. C., Hubli, Patil and Kothi, Presidents of the Dharwar and Gadag Municipalities, respectively have wired to Sir Thyagaraja Chetty and Mr. Rameswamy Muddaliar, President-elect that the time for the conference is inopportune and that it should be postponed. The party have been requested not to start for Belgaum.

Similar telegrams have, it is understood, been despatched from Dharwar.

A MADRAS PROTEST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Dec. 19.

At a well-attended meeting of a section of non-Brahmins of Madras a resolution was passed expressing that non-Brahmins of Madras had not been consulted in the matter of the election of the president of the joint Non-Brahmin Conference at Belgaum and regretting that more reasonable and recognised means had not been adopted in the matter. Another resolution with regard to the forming of a Committee to take necessary steps to strengthen the non-Brahmin movement, both within the province and outside, and to co-operate with the other political organisations working with the object of advancing the cause of India, was also passed.

LEADERS LEAVE FOR BELGAUM,

Amongst those who left Bombay yesterday (Sunday) for Belgaum were Mr. V. J. Patel, Lala Lajpatrai, S. Mangal Singh and Doctor Gopichand of Lahore. Lalaji together with S. Mangal Singh and Dr. Gopichand stops on his way at Poona. Pandit Motilal Nehru who is staying in Bombay is expected to start for Belgaum to-day (Monday).

ALL-INDIA KHILAFAT CONFERENCE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, Dec. 20.

Dr. Kitchlew, President-elect of the Khilafat Conference with Maulana Zafar Ali Khan and party arrives Belgtum on Monday morning. The Khilafat Conference will be held on the 24th instant and will last till the 25th night. The Associated Press message that it will be held on the 27th is unfounded and misleading.

SITUATION IN MOROCCO.

SPAIN'S DECISION TO WITHDRAW.

BRITAIN'S ATTITUDE.

LEAFIELD, Dec. 20.

In the course of the general debate in the House of Commons prior to adjournment for Christmas, Commander Kenworthy, Liberal Member, raised the question of the situation in Morocco. Mr. Chamberlain, Foreign Secretary, pointed out that Spain's decision to withdraw was a deliberate decision of the directory, which thought that a new direction should be given to the Spanish policy in Morocco and that different methods should be adopted for asserting authority which was there. He was not prepared to foreshadow what might be the attitude of the British Government in a series of contingencies, which had not yet arisen. But such disturbances as had arisen in the Spanish area would not pass unperceived or left unrecognised by other nations of Europe. Of course the country most immediately interested was France but the movements of this kind resulting in this case in military operations had repercussions far beyond the boundaries of the district wherein they had taken place. No power with North African interests could consider it alien to itself what was passing in part of North Africa. If one had trouble that trouble might be a cause of the trouble for others. It was not to-day that on that account we claimed or could claim any right of interference, but in the long run the interests of all were common in spite of minor differences of opinion. The attitude of the British Government was to do all in their power to prevent domestic troubles from becoming an international question. Believing that in their efforts to localise the trouble Government would be supported by the House of Commons, he was content to leave that as his answer.—(B. O. W.)

T. U. DELEGATES RETURN.

STATEMENT TO BE ISSUED.

LEAFIELD, Dec. 20.

The Trade Unionist Delegates who have been visiting Russia were back in London to-day. They observed reticence regarding the results of their visit but a full statement was promised for to-morrow.—(B. O. W.)

IMPRESSIONS OF RUSSIA AND SOVIET RULE.

LONDON, Dec. 20.

The Trade Union Congress Delegation, which went to Russia to investigate industrial, economic and social conditions there and whose telegraphed views created some surprise in England, have issued a preliminary statement on their tour following a very quiet arrival in London, yesterday evening. The statement is signed by Mr. Purcell, Chairman, and Mr. Fred Bramley, Secretary of the Delegation. As a result of the investigations the Delegation conclude that conditions in Russia have enormously improved since 1920. Special reference is made to the improvements in the financial stability, the development of industrial undertakings, housing conditions and educational progress. Testimony is paid to the good organisation of the Soviet administrative departments. It is asserted that religious institutions are completely free to exercise their beliefs. Moral life in Russia is rapidly improving. It is declared that the forthcoming full report of the tour will fully justify the British Labour claim that Russia under Soviet rule has earned a place among the European nations.—Reuter.

"A BOLT FROM THE BLUE."

ITALY'S NEW ELECTORAL BILL.

LONDON, Dec. 20.

Rome.—The announcement by Sgr. Mussolini in the Chamber that the new electoral bill will be introduced has come as a bolt from the blue, not only to the public generally, but even to his own followers. It is believed that the Bill will provide for one member constituencies on the English Parliamentary basis, instead of electors voting for party ticket, which, under the law in operation last April, ensured a great Fascist majority. The new move is variously interpreted by the Premier's friends and foes. New elections are expected in March.—Reuter.

SCIENCE CONGRESS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BENARES, Dec. 20.

The local secretaries to the Science Congress, who are arranging for the accommodation of members and visitors from outstations during Conference days notify that gentlemen living in European style can have board and lodging in the Hotels in Benares Cantonment six miles from the University on Rs. 15 to Rs. 10 per diem. Those desiring non-vegetarian food and living in Indian style will be accommodated in the University buildings at a cost of about Rs. 3 per day. Immediate applications should be made.

LATE SASSIPADA BANNERJEA.

A PIONEER REFORMER OF BENGAL.

(BY MRS. J. STANNARD.)

In the death recently announced of that veteran worker in the cause of humanity, Sassipada Bannerjee of Calcutta, we lose the last of that brave band of pioneer thinkers, who brought into the life of Bengal the Brahmo Samaj movement.

Contemporaneous with those who following in the footsteps of Raja Rammohun Roy, proclaimed the advent of a new era in the life of India, Sassipada came wholeheartedly forward to promote with his will and worldly wealth those humanitarian and educative ideals that stand to-day a lasting monument to the memory of this noble soul.

It was in the winter season of 1913 that I first came into touch with this aged apostle of peace and unity, and learnt of his life-work in the interests of religious tolerance, social reforms and uplift for the masses. Above all, his passionate love for the advance of women and their education especially as these touch the Hindu widow merit special mention. How happy it made me to meet this venerable and energetic personality! How quickly interested he became when hearing about the continued spread of the Bahai religion, its struggles and unquenchable zeal! Standing as the Brahmos do for identically similar leading principles as those laid down by the Persian prophet so long ago, one feels that bright gleams from the spiritual source dawning on the horizons of the world in 1844 (the year of the Bab's pronouncement) had already penetrated into the prepared hearts of many noble thinkers in India. Those early years of reformation and religious awakening well inaugurated after Rammohun Roy by Maharshi Devendranath Tagore, Keshub Chunder Sen, Pundit Sivanath Sastri and others.

If to these names we add, as we must, that of Swami Dayanand, Founder of the Arya Samaj movement, then we realise what a brilliant galaxy of pioneer minds were born to work and mould the coming generations of Young India. Foundations for a new universal outlook—for the evolving of a higher national consciousness were laid fifty years ago both here and in Persia and throughout the world in reality. To Sassipada Bannerjee in the early years of his Ministry came the usual persecutions—opposition, ostracism and petty calumnies that all advanced thinkers have to endure—but nothing could shake his determination to alter many unspeakable conditions in the life of the poor where he lived. A record of his long years of humanitarian work has been written and published in the interests of his Devalaya Society which he ran within the precincts of the Sadaharan Brahmo Church Compound. This little Association stood for all Sassipada's universal teachings since he desired that the small library should provide a meeting ground for all religions and any speaker was welcome to come and express his views provided this was done sincerely and in the brotherhood spirit. It was here I addressed his limited audience one among many lectures I was privileged to deliver in every Brahmo Church or Hall of Calcutta. It was towards the end of a busy winter season preaching the Bahai progressive ideals, that I expressed the hope he would send a letter to Abdul Baha then in Haifa which he did and in due course a return tablet came from our beloved master which I desire now to see reproduced since it marks its own special era. In view of all that has taken place since the spring of 1914 and the significant experiences which Young India is now obliged to face, the letter penned by the late Bahai leader becomes one of special significance as a historical document.

It is surely arresting to think that these two great workers, who gave their lives in the service of humanity, are now in the great Beyond and one feels still inspiring us with their great ideals, their fortitude and courage.

CABLE ITEMS.

The death has occurred of Sir John Anderson of Guthrie and Company.—Reuter.

Malta.—It is understood that Sir Beauvoir Brock will succeed Earl Beatty to the first Sea Lordship.—Reuter.

Washington.—Great Britain has formally presented her views on the question of gun elevation and increases in American capital ships.—Reuter.

It has been decided by the Carnegie Trustees to indemnify the British National Opera Company to a limit of £6,000 against the loss on their tour next spring when six agreed operas will be played.—B. O. W.

Vice-Admiral Sir Roger Keyes, who directed operations against Zeebrugge and Ostend, in April 1918, is to be Commander in Chief of the Mediterranean Fleet in succession to Admiral Sir Osmond Brock, and will assume command next June.

Vice-Admiral Sir Frederick Field who recently returned from a successful world cruise with the special service squadron is to be Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty and Deputy Chief of the Naval Staff in succession to Sir Roger Keyes.—B. O. W.

Benoni.—A two-day match between Joel's XI and the East Rand was drawn. Joel's XI made 457 Bowley scoring 152. The East Rand made 260, S. J. Snooke scoring 69. Joel's team made 85 for the loss of five wickets in their second innings.—Reuter.

TAXATION ENQUIRY.

MR. VAKIL'S EVIDENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 19.

Mr. C. N. Vakil, Second Professor of Economics, Bombay University and author of "Financial Developments in Modern India" was examined by the Todhunter Committee to-day. He submitted a scheme for an all India Economic inquiry based on Taluq, District, Divisional and Provincial enquiries to be conducted simultaneously all over India.

The president questioned the utility of the material so collected for finding the national wealth and average income. Mr. Vakil maintained that it would give material for a sound system of taxation. Mr. Vakil urged the publication of confidential results of the previous economic enquiries such as the Dufferin inquiry.

Sir Percy Thompson pointed out that it took seven years in England, where conditions were more favourable than in India to take the census of production. Mr. Vakil urged tax on Agricultural income and exempting those whose incomes were small.

The president pointed out that this would mean loss of large portion of the present Land Revenue and putting premium on the neglect of land.

CRITICAL EXAMINATION.

At this stage, the Committee critically examined the witness on certain statements made by him in his book "Financial Developments in Modern India."

President examined the witness on his advocacy for tax on agricultural incomes. President pointed out that land revenue was not a tax on land as it did not vary with the income and if land revenue was exempted in case of those who paid low rate, it would mean that even those, who chose to neglect their land would be exempted and thereby they would be putting premium on bod farming. Every body would then try to remain within the level of exemption.

Witness explained that his point of view was that if a poor agriculturist, say one whose gross produce was valued at Rs. 2,000 of Rs. 1,000 was exempted, Government would thereby be stimulating him to cultivate better and add to his land till he came up to the level where he could be taxed.

President pointed out that even if they exempted those who paid land revenue below Rs. 50, they would thereby be exempting three fourth of the total population which paid land revenue to-day. How was this loss to be made up? Large number of agriculturists in the Madras Presidency did not pay more than Rs. 10 or Rs. 15 as land revenue. They would also thereby be encouraging fractionisation of land, which was already a great evil, because every one would try to remain within the exemption limit.

Sir Percy Thompson argued the point further. He said if exemption was granted then it would correspondingly raise the price of exempted land. Therefore if any one wanted to extend his cultivation by purchasing the exempted land, he would at least pay the price or rent, which would include the land revenue, which a cultivator was paying to Government at present. Moreover how could by mere stimulous to hard working alone, a peasant, who paid Rs. 10 now as land revenue, work up to fivefold in order to come within the level of those who would pay land revenue? Sir Percy added that it appeared to him that while in England there was no difference between the land revenue and the economic value of the land, the position in India was that land revenue was lower than the economic value, thereby leading to much profitable business by sale and purchase of land.

Dr. Haider pointed out the mistake made by some writers in calculating the incidence of land revenue by dividing it over the whole population of India, while it should be divided only per head of population engaged in agriculture.

Witness agreed.

LOWER GRADATION OF INCOME-TAX.

As the witness advocated lower gradation of income-tax on the middle class (namely those earning between two to seven thousand a year), President pointed that incomes above a lakh were now paying no less than thirty-nine per cent, while the middle class referred to by the witness paid less than three per cent. On the other hand, it was urged by some that those earning between Rs. 500 and Rs. 2000 should not be exempted from income-tax, when the agriculturists had to pay land revenue. This class, moreover included some of the *sahukars*.

Witness did not object to *sahukars* being taxed. He urged consideration, in fixing the income-tax, of family one had to support. This practice, he said, is in vogue in England.

Sir Percy pointed out, the difficulties in the way, because not only there was not a complete registration of births in India with a view to enable the family membership to be checked but in India the verification figures of family members by Government servants might cause resentment.

Witness did not think this difficulty would arise.

INCREASE IN CUSTOMS REVENUE.

President next referring to the statement of the witness in his book favouring increases in the customs revenue in some cases said, the present limit of customs duty had already been reached.

Mr. Vakil explained that under some items further increase was possible and could be resorted to balance the central budget or to relieve the provinces of their contributions. President mentioned the American experience and remarked that for the Central Government to depend upon the customs and income-tax for its revenue meant that it depended upon the fluctuating returns. Would witness from his past experience urge pushing customs duty up? Then they might lose revenue

Mr. Vakil said in abnormal times the customs duty might go up to the maximum.

President wanted the witness to supply the Committee later with his figures and reasons to explain his statements in his book that the quantity of salt for consumption was inadequate, that liquor consumption was increasing and that its consumption increased in famine years.

As for stamps, witness advocated uniform rates throughout India.

President said this would mean the subject would have to be central.

Witness said it did not matter.

OPIUM REVENUE.

President next pointed out that though Mr. Vakil put in his book that the consumption of opium had increased, because in place of 4000 chests 9000 were now being consumed, the fact probably was that while in the past some provinces were supplied opium produced in Central India, they were now being supplied chest opium only.

Witness replying favoured total prohibition of consumption of Opium, except for medical purposes.

President pointed out the difficulty of smuggling from Indian States, which even at present was being largely practised.

Regarding the suggestion of Mr. Vakil for imposition of duty on tobacco, Sir Charles suggested that Government had not imposed it, because it was a question of extraordinary difficulty.

As for export duty on hides and skins, President reminded the witness of the recent experience of such a duty.

Mr. Vakil said the recent experience was based on abnormal period. He thought in normal time, this duty would be successful.

SUCCESSION DUTY.

Sir Percy next examined the witness on his sugestion in favour of succession duty.

Dr. Paranjpye pointed out the great difficulty created by the existence of Hindu joint-families.

Sir Percy asked whether the Bombay Excise Committee which suggested this duty ever considered the difficulties in imposing it.

Witness:—They left it to the administration to work out the details. (Laughter.)

REGISTRATION OF MARRIAGE.

Witness also suggested compulsory registration of marriages charging a minimum of Re. 1 each from both the parties.

As regards the complaint of the witness that the cost of collection was high in case of revenue producing departments, Sir Percy pointed out that while in India it would work out at about two per cent the average was only slightly less than that figure in England.

Mr. Vakil replied that only now when the revenue returns were high the percentage for collection was smaller. But in the past it was not.

TAX ON GOVT. SECURITIES.

Dr. Haider asked the witness to explain his suggestion to levy income-tax on Government of India's Securities held abroad.

Mr. Vakil said that a large amount of Indian debt was in sterling. If they had imposed income-tax on it, they would be getting quite a large return.

Sir Percy emphasised that the loan was a question of contract. If the foreign investor knew he was to be charged income-tax, he would ask for higher rate of interest. Moreover, the Committee appointed by the League of Nations had specifically recommended that the foreign loans should be income-tax-free in the interest of borrowing countries themselves.

Mr. Vakil said the factor of exchange was important and it cost more in the repayment of loan, if exchange was unfavourable. He was in favour of raising rupee loans to which Englishmen could and did contribute. They had to take balance of advantages and disadvantages.

Replying to Dr. Haider witness said the guaranteed railways in India were being charged only on their surplus profits and not on their net earnings.

Mr. Khambatta will be examined tomorrow.

MR KHAMBATTA'S EVIDENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 20.

Mr. Khambatta, economist, appeared before the Taxation Committee to-day. He admitted that his estimate of average income in India of Rs. 74/- was based on figures, which included guesses and that the average estimate did not include the services rendered by the non-producing part of the population. He thought that an economic enquiry was necessary to find out the extent to which particular classes could bear the burden of taxation. A census of production, he said would not be worth the trouble and expense necessary for obtaining it.

Mr. K. J. Khambatta, Economist, Joint author with Professor Shah of the book on "National Wealth of India" was examined by the Taxation Enquiry Committee to-day. His estimates in the book and his theory was critically examined by the Committee.

After detailed examination of the figures, Sir Charles Todhunter put it to witness whether in large number of estimates and figures for estimating the wealth of the country in his book, Mr. Khambatta had not depended upon guess work.

Mr. Khambatta said at present the guess work had to be resorted to and Government figures, however unreliable, were the only ones to go upon.

President asked the witness whether Mr. Khambatta made distinction between 'National Dividend' and 'National Income' and from which did he think the taxation was drawn. Witness replied, it was drawn from 'National Dividend',

President pointed out that while the average income per head in Japan was calculated at £6 per head, witness had calculated it in case of India at Re. 74. But the calculation of witness did not include the services rendered by non-producing section such as Doctors, which had been included in the estimate about Japan.

Mr. Khambatta admitted that was so.

Dr. Haider discussed at length certain economic principles in the book and critically examined them.

Questioned by the President, Mr Khambatta did not think it would be worth while taking a census of production. He thought the rough work, which would improve upon the present position would do.

President said what the Committee required was not an estimate of wealth, but of distribution of wealth. Could witness suggest a method by which they could estimate as to which taxes were borne by which classes?

Witness believed that there should be an economic enquiry for this purpose. He did not think that sampling of budgets would give them an exact idea.

President suggested that it was not necessary for the Committee for the purpose of finding out the burden of taxation on particular classes of community.

Mr. Khambatta maintained that unless there was an enquiry into economic conditions of people they could not gauge the burden of taxation on particular classes.

Mr. Khambatta replying to another question held that land revenue was somewhat heavy at present.

POLITICAL PAMPHLETEERING.

(Continued from page 7.)

arising from day to day in the administration of the transferred departments and he does not seem to have realised the practical difficulties of referring every matter, whether of great or little importance, to a joint discussion in Council. It has, of course, never been the practice to refer any matters but those of major importance including legislation for the joint consideration of an Executive Council. Sir Chimanlal's memory has moreover led him into error on the facts when he stated that there never was any joint discussion with regard to any matter relating to transferred departments. The records show that on no less than 71 occasions out of 95 such questions were discussed in Joint Council. He also seems to have been haunted by some hazy idea that after such general discussion the decision ought to have been taken by the oaths of the Ministers. But the degree of responsibility *inter se* has never been laid down in respect of Ministers. It was stated that "Ministers may be expected to act in concert together" and again that it would be well "ordinarily to allow Ministers to have their way fixing the responsibility upon them" in the Report of the Joint Select Committee, but, no provision was made for the formal recording of votes of Ministers. It was presumably intended that their responsibilities *inter se* should depend upon the general importance of the question as in other Cabinets. They were constituted "advisers" of the Governor and it would therefore have been inappropriate to provide for decisions by the formal recording of votes as in the Governor's Executive Council of which the constitution is entirely different under the Government of India Act. Sir Chimanlal has therefore conveyed an entirely inaccurate impression by his statement. He has had to admit in cross-examination the inaccuracy as regards legislation, but there were many other subjects relating to transferred departments discussed at the joint meetings of Ministers and Members. Such discussions were for all intents and purposes joint meetings of Ministers. They had every opportunity of expressing freely their opinions. They also had the opportunity of listening to the opinions of the Executive Members, but the decisions depended in no insistance on the votes of Executive Members of Council. Sir Chimanlal's statement that Ministers were for some time in 1921 not called in to discuss reserved subjects with Members has to be read subject to the remark that this was the practice only for a few months while the regular practice was being settled under the Reforms. But thereafter weekly meetings were as is shown by the appended statement as a rule held at which both transferred and reserved subjects were discussed between Ministers and Members. Sometimes subjects no doubt were mentioned for which there had been no special reason to circulate the papers to Ministers. But this was not the general practice in important matters or in matter which particularly affected Ministers. Copies of the circular of O'Donnel instanced in cross-examination were in particular distributed and circulation of the subsequent papers effected. The circulation memorandum was signed by two out of the three Ministers. At these meetings reserved subjects of importance, such for instance as questions relating to law and order and the non-co-operation movement were, besides reserved legislation, discussed between Ministers and Members. Sir Chimanlal's statement has thus suffered much from omission of previous reference to the records and he has in fact himself contradicted the suggestion that diarchy was not worked in the right spirit when he stated at the end of paragraph 10 that the Ministers by firmness and with the ultimate weapon of resignation in the background fairly succeeded in giving effect to their own policy and did not allow themselves to be overruled upon any question of vital principle by the Governor, and again in paragraph 13 "Ministers in Bombay did their best and maintained their independence and did very useful work in the public interest, and the Legislative Council also displayed considerable sense of responsibility and political sense and did themselves credit by various decisions of great benefit to the Province." The fact is there were free and frequent discussions between Ministers and Members. Ministers were on no occasion overruled by the Governor and the working of the Reforms was nowhere more successful than in the Bombay Presidency.

"LABOURING UNDER MISAPPREHENSION."

5 Sir Chimanlal has complained in some detail about the working of the rules regarding the business both of the transferred and reserved sides of the Executive Government. Sir Chimanlal has, it seems, here again been labouring under misapprehension as to the ordinary methods of disposing of the general and routine business of an Executive Government. It would be of course be impracticable to have every matter small or great decided by the joint board of Ministers and Members. There must be some division of labour to make it practicable to get through the daily work of the Government. The Governor is obviously the person to call Council Meetings and to distribute the work as the Head both of the transferred and reserved sides of the Government. It is his duty moreover to keep himself informed of all important matters, more especially as emergency powers are specially vested in him. Secretaries have therefore been authorised under the rules of business to submit cases of special importance and urgency direct to the Governor and it was an improper and wholly untrue suggestion to make that the rule, which was no new rule, was specially made for the purpose of overruling Ministers and Members. Sir Chimanlal has also been under misapprehension as to the rule regarding dissenting minutes. It was not made for the purpose of preventing the minority from submitting its views to higher authority but for the purpose of informing the majority of the nature of the minutes proposed to be sent by the minority of the Executive Council. Sir Chimanlal has also not realised the reasons for the modification of the form of nomination paper. The Governor has reserved to himself the nomination and posting of officers to superior posts, which have been scheduled in the rules, after consulting the Minister concerned or the Executive Member. The Governor as Head of the Administration has necessarily special opportunities of judgment of the appropriateness of particular officers for particular superior posts in the various departments. He has moreover been vested with special responsibilities in regard to the public services and for many years the power of initiation in these matters has been exercised by him. The old form of intimating his proposals did not result in inconvenience when there were only two Members of Council, but it was found in practice to result in delay and difficulties of a practical nature due to minuting and reminuting with the increased number of four Members. The concurrence having been obtained of the particular Member, the form of intimating the proposals was therefore modified to the form of merely giving information to the remaining Members. "The change in the form of public notification from 'the Governor in Council" to "the Governor of Bombay" was not ordered by the Governor, but was the result of misinterpretation of the orders in the Secretariat. It is particularly unfortunate that misleading remarks of this nature should have been made in a document offered to the public without previous verification by reference to the Government of Bombay."

6. Sir Chimanlal has dealt in paragraph 14 to the end with his recommendations for the future and in cross-examination has expressed the view that an immediate advance to provincial autonomy might safely be made in the Bombay Presidency. It is hardly necessary to deal in detail with these, more especially as they include recommendations with regard to the Central Government. It is sufficient to observe that the view last mentioned would support the opinion that no small measure of progress in the Reforms had been secured by the Bombay Presidency.

The 17th November, 1924.

M. H. W. HAYWARD.

RESULTS.

An analysis of the statement referred to by Sir Maurice Hayward in paragraph 4 gives the following results:—

1921

Fifteen meetings of the Joint Council were held, all of them in the last six months of the year. Nature of subjects discussed:—

Reserved only 4 times
Reserved and Transferred 9 times
Transferred only 2 times

1922

Forty-five meetings of the Joint Council were held. Nature of subjects discussed:—

Reserved only 12 times
Reserved and Transferred 27 times
Transferred only 6 times

1923

Thirty-five meetings of the Joint Council were held. Nature of subjects discussed:—

Reserved only 8 times
Reserved and Transferred 27 times
Transferred only nil

That is to say Transferred Subjects were discussed at 71 meetings out of 95."

FISHERMEN'S AWFUL EXPERIENCE.

FOR 39 DAYS IN SEA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Dec. 20.

A boat carrying fifteen starving fishermen who had been buffeted about the Bay for 39 days, entered Madras harbour yesterday.

It appears that these men left their homes at Chittagong about the 11th November to fish. A storm sprang up which prevented them from getting back and they endeavoured to anchor to avoid being blown out to sea. The weather got worse and losing two anchors they were blown far out into the Bay where they encountered a cyclone. When they started from their homes their provision consisted of one bag of rice and two chatties of water. About eight days ago, they had eaten their last grain of rice and the next day they decided to restrict themselves to half a cup of water per man per day. The voyage was throughout conducted without compass and with the aid of the sun, moon and stars.

COUNCILLOR'S WRATH.

CENSURE AGAINST "LEADER".

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Dec. 20.

At to-day's meeting of the U. P. Legislative Council, considerable heat was perceptible in a debate on a motion by Raja Jagannath Bux Singh that the Council strongly disapproved of the conduct of the Editor of "The Leader" of Allahabad in unjustly criticising the action of the President of the Council for giving a certain ruling in regard to the disallowance of a resolution from a Swarajist member.

The motion was passed by the Council.

The Council adjourned *sine die*.

ECHO OF SMYRNA FIRE.

"BIG BLOW TO TRADERS"

TEST CASE DECISION.

LONDON, Dec. 19.

After a hearing lasting 12 days, Justice Rowlett, in the Commercial Court, gave judgment for the defendants, (Insurance Companies), in the Smyrna fire case thereby holding that in a fire an act of war was excluded from insurance policies. The decision will be a big blow to many British traders ruined by fire, for the action was treated as a test case for claims amounting to nearly 20 millions sterling under insurance policies with other companies.—Reuter.

Reuter's message, dated London Dec. 1, bearing on the subject, is reproduced below:—

"An important test case arising from the great fire at Smyrna in September 1922 and involving a vast sum of money began to-day in the Commercial Court, London. The plaintiffs, the American Tobacco Company, claimed to recover insurances on property destroyed by fire from the Guardian Assurance Company. The liability of a number of insurance companies to pay insurances on other destroyed property will depend on the judgment. Counsel for the plaintiff said the issue was whether the fire was accidental or came with the exceptions of the fire policies on which the action was brought. His case was that the fire was accidental.

The hearing was adjourned."

AMIR ALI'S LATEST MOVE.

WARNING FROM INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 20.

Hakim Ajmal Khan, President, Khilafat Committee, Delhi, has sent the following telegram to Amir Ali's son of the Sheriff of Mecca "largely attended public meeting of Mussalmans of Delhi profoundly moved and touched over your recent order cutting off supplies intended for the Hedjaz. Passed a resolution expressing grief and concern and protesting against what threatens to aggravate prejudice against you which already prevails among Indian Mussalmans and Mussalmans of the world generally. It is devoutly hoped you will rescind the orders which is pregnant with heart-rending acute hardships for hundreds and thousands and deep indignation against you amongst Mussalmans of world."

OBITUARY.

SIR GEORGE BUCHANAN.

LONDON, Dec. 20.

The death has occurred of Rt. Hon. Sir George Buchanan, ex-Ambassador to Russia.—Reuter.

[Rt. Hon. Sir George (William) Buchanan was born in 1854. He was Secretary of the Embassy at Rome (1900); Berlin (1901-3); Minister Plenipotentiary at Sofia (1903-8); Minister at The Hague (1908-10) Ambassador to Petrograd (1910-18); Ambassador to Rome 1919-21. He retired from the Diplomatic Service in Nov. 1921. He was the author of My Mission to Russia, and other Diplomatic Memories.]

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BOMBAY RACES.

4TH DAY SATURDAY, 27TH DEC.

ENTRIES.

Entries closed at 12 noon on Friday, 19th December, 1924.

THE VICTORY PLATE—

Distance—1 1/4 miles.
Mr. R.R. S.'s Wasp.
Mr. R.B. S.'s Rabalto.
Mr. Kelso's Harry Tate.
Mr. Kelso's Pomme Anna.
Mr. H.B. Sorabji's Rackle.
Mr. W. King's Love Glass.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's Festivity.
Mr. Eve' Plymouth Rock.
Mr. Eve's Aldergrove.
Mr. A. Hoyt's Bell Metal.
Mr. A. M. Khairaz's Risen Again.
Mr. C. N. Wadia's Spatchcock.
S.S. Akkasaheb Maharaj's Krishnakumari.
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Sauce.
H.H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Finnarts Bay.
H.H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Scandalous.

THE RONS HANDICAP—

Distance 6 Furlongs, 41 yards.
Mr. R.R. S.'s South Crofty.
Mr. R.R. S.'s Wood Harmony.
Mr. Kelso's Irrigate.
Mr. Eve's Conrier.
Mr. Eve's Footpedal.
Mr. G.D. Shuttleworth's Cylvern.
Mr. C. N. Wadia's French Briar.
H.H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Arrowy.
S.S. Akkasaheb Maharaj's Golden Vision.
Mr. Heath's Island Lord.
Mr. T. M. Goculdas' Velocity.
Mr. R. Dabee's Cyllena.

THE LINGFIELD PLATE

Distance 6 Furlongs, 41 yds.
Mr. Kelso's Huon River.
Mr. Kelso's Crushed Glass.
Mr. J.N. DeSouza's Grande Place.
Mr. H.B. Sorabji's Husky.
Mr. H.B. Sorabji's Starboard.
Mr. Y. O. Latel's Belvedere.
Mr. N.A. Kazi's Lucky Lad.
Mr. Eve's Conrier.
Mr. Eve's Footpedal.
H.H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Scandalous.
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Sauce.
H.H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Dauzig.
Mr. T. M. Goculdas' Foreman.

THE LEWES PLATE—

Distance 1 mile.
Mr. J.N. DeSouza's Dayspring
Mr. Kelso's Old Sport.
Mr. Kelso's Weed Killer.
Mr. N.A. Kazi's Duckbird.
Mr. R.H. Gahagan's Lomo.
Mr. Darcy's Allensmore I.
Nawabzada Sayeed Uzzafar Khan's Lady Rita
Mr. G.D. Suttleworth's Cylvern.
Mr. C.N. Wadia's Madolina
Mr. C.N. Wadia's Cap-a-Pie.
Major A.W. Molony's Joe's Luck.
Messrs. D.M. Mottabhoy and Rajmahomed Vazir's Old Chris.
Mr. Heath's Jovial.
Mr. Heath's Zara.
Mr. T. M. Goculdas' Catchup.

THE BORIVLI PLATE—

Distance 1 mile.
Mr. N.A. Kazi's Cossack.
Mr. Rajmahomed Vazir's Bhavnagar.
Mr. F.B. Barjorji's Malabar.
Mr. Shaik E. Mahomed's Dildhar.
Mr. Dawood Isak's Maxim.
Mr. Mahomed Ebrahim's Watee.
Mr. A.M. Khairaz's No Limit.
Mr. H. Kadum's Rajput.
Mr. H. Khadum's Hindoostan.
Mr. H. Khadum's Gurjistan.
Mr. Ebrahim Jassim's Sherhan.
Mr. Shakir Rahmani's Chakia late Abadan.
Mr. M. Shaffi's Taj.
Mr. A. Abbas' Musal.
Mr. Yussuff Haroon's Farook Beg.
Messrs. N. Hassonally and K. H. Contractor's Honeysuckle.
Mr. A. Khan's Sea Spray.
Mr. M.M. Talib's Anderin.
Mr. Heath's Sagab.
Mr. Haji Ahmed Dhol's Janfawi.
Mr. Haji Ahmed Dhol's Jussoor late Kahailan.
Mr. Haji Ahmed Dhol's Azimir.
H.H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Moscow
Mr. Marks' Squire.
Aga Cumberally's Golden Gate
Messrs. B. Merwanji and M. Nusserwanji's Last Day.
Mr. D.N. Zodge's Rector.
Mr. Mahomed Jamoor's Roseberry.
Mr. Saleh Moosa's Dahes.
Mr. Moosa Paras' Wireless late Khamis.
Mr. Faayad Sulleman's Yonsur.
Mr. Baha Khalil's Bijli.
Mr. Mehdi M. Saleh's Hamdan Simri.
Mr. Buder bin Alwash's Muzyed.
Messrs. Faraj bin Sanad and A. Ameer's Gaza.
Messrs. Sion Minishi and Alwan bin Selman's Sooroor.
Messrs. Rambhoy Kashibhoy and Y.O. Patel's Palefaco.
Mr. Abbas Faraj Shap Shap's Peach Bitter late Mudhafer.
Mr. Shakur Shalall's Butterfly late Haleb.
Mr Syed Mujeed's Zawam late Mansur Zomah.
Messrs. Noble and J.D. Crawford's Yildiz.
Mr. M.H. Sharaballi's Nazi.
Mr. M.H. Sharaballi's Shahin.
Messrs. Abdul Latiff and Shakur Shalall's Sham.

THE MARINE LINES PLATE—

Distance 1 1/4 miles.
Mr. M. Ali Asker's Arab Knight
Mr. Eve's Trade Mark.
Mr. Eve's Some Surprise
Mr. M.T. Kazrani's Kamel.
S.S. Akkasaheb Maharaj's Arthur.
Mr. Heath's Mayiah.
Mr. Heath's Dirrah.
Mr. T.M. Goculdas' Safety.
Messrs. S.B. Irani and B.J. Iravi's Twofik.
Mr. Mahomed Athiya's Hamiar.

FIRST TEST MATCH.

AUSTRALIA'S 282 FOR 3 WKTS.

SYDNEY, Dec. 19.

DETAILS.

In the first cricket test match at Sydney to-day, Australian Innings closed for 450 runs. When stumps were drawn, England had scored 72 without the loss of wickets. Australian batting was of a high order, but after luncheon there was comparative failure on the part of batsmen. The collapse was due mainly to the fine bowling by Tate, who, despite an injured toe, took 6 wickets for 130 runs, capturing five of them after luncheon for 30 runs. Tate's performance was warmly applauded by spectators and players, and, particularly, by Australian's Captain, Collins. Hearne also bowled well, but had to retire owing to an injury to a finger.—B. O. W.

2nd DAY'S RACING.
RACING SPECIALIST'S RESULTS.
5 WINS—12 PLACES.
5 WINS—12 PLACES.
Address:—BOX 929, G. P. O., BOMBAY.

CATHOLIC SCHOOLS' ATHLETICS.

A GOOD DAY'S SPORT.

WANTED MORE BOY-SCOUTS.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Catholic Educational Society, the Catholic inter-School Athletic meeting was held at the Kennedy Sea Face on Sunday, the Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta presiding.

No less than six schools contested for the beautiful school championship cup presented by Mr. D. Andrade and the honour of retaining it for a year has fallen upon the Catholic Education Institute, which also claimed the individual championship through Bento Rodrigues.

Twenty events were fixed for the day of which ten were championship events. There was keen competition in every item and the individual performances were fairly good on the whole.

100 Yds. (over 14).—1. Bento Rodrigues, 2. L. A. D'Sa, 3. Albert Mascarenhas.

100 Yds. (under 14).—1. C. Albuquerque, 2 Joseph Gonsalves, 3. Albert D'Souza.

High Jump.—1. Christopher Pereira, 2 Bamboat, 3. Joe D'Souza

Observation race.—1. Gersie Mascarenhas, 2. Rose Figueredo, 3. Julie Fernandes.

Quarter mile.—1. Arthur D'Souza, 2. Raje, 3. Bento Rodrigues.

100 Yds. Skipping (Girls).—1. Antonetta Mascarenhas, 2. Irene D'Silva, 3. Clara Trinidade.

220 Yds. flat (under 14).—1. Joe Gonsalves, 2. Anselm Ferreira, 3. Michael Salvador.

120 Yds. hurdles.—1. St. Anne Vaz, 2. Joe Fernandes, 3. Lyod Abbas.

120 Yds. (Girls under 14).—1. Clara Trinidade, 2. Antonetta Mascarenhas, 3. Irene D'Silva.

Cock-fighting (under 14).—1. Sheik Mahomed, 2. Walter Athognias, 3. Stephen Joseph Cajetan.

One mile cycle race.—1. Clement Fonseca, 2. Gerson D'Cunha, 3. Wagal, K. F.

Stamp Bureau race (lady teachers).—1. Miss Rose Pereira, 2. Miss C. Rodrigues, 3. Miss L. Rego.

Running broad jump.—1. Joseph Thomas Pereira, 2. Sarto Mascarenhas, 3. John Francis Gonsalves.

One mile flat race.—1. Vasconcellos D'Souza, 2. Aloysius Rodrigues, 3. John Francis Gonsalves.

Sash-Tying Race (Girls).—1. Martha D'Souza, 2. Edith Castelino, 3. Angela Trinidade.

Tug-of-war.—1. Catholic Educational Institute, 2. St. Andrew H. School.

100 Yds. V. C. race (teachers).—1. A. C. Pereira, 2. Mick D'Souza, 3. Lawrence D'Souza.

Quarter mile (open).—1. G. Trinidade, 2. Peter D'Souza, 3. Luiz D'Souza.

Quarter mile obstacle race.—1. Bernard Gomes, 2. Bento Rodrigues, 3. Arthur D'Souza.

After distributing the prizes, the president addressed the gathering in a few well chosen words. He expressed his great pleasure at having presided over so pleasant a function and congratulated the Committee for having successfully conducted the day's events. He laid stress upon the importance of "scouts' and "Scouting." He related in short the rapid progress of the scouting movement in the Presidency during the last three years and as Commissioner of the Bombay Boy Scouts Association promised every help to the Catholic community in that direction.

Dr. Cosmos Fernandes on behalf of the Committee thanked the president for his presence and three hearty cheers for him terminated the proceedings.

MR. J. D. ANTIA'S XI TO PATIALA.

The following players representing Mr. Jamshed D. Antia's XI left Bombay on Saturday afternoon for Patiala. The team will play two matches against H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala's XI at Patiala, during the Christmas week. The team includes nine Bombay Quadrangular players including Botawalla the "terror" Mahomedan bowler. The Patiala team will have the services of the English Professionals Wilfred Rhodes and Emmott Robinson of Yorkshire. The team will return to Bombay on 2nd January. The team is composed of:—

Jamshed D. Antia, (Captain)
D. K. Kapadia
P. Vithal
A. U. Botawalla
P. Shivram
L. Ramji
S. N. Gandhi
B. S. Bhappu
M. R. Reporter
A. Engineer
N. Contractor
F. Colabawalla.

Reserves:—Messrs. Jehangir Antia and R. Umrigar.

Scorer:—H. J. Karaka.

Umpire:—P. N. Polishwalla.

FAN AGENT CONVICTED.

BHIWANI MILL FIRE CASE.

(Associated Press.)

BHIWANI, Dec. 20.

Judgment in the Bhiwani Mill Fire Case regarding breach of trust in respect of 800 bales of cotton against Rai Bahadur Lala Tarachand and his son Murlidhar, Agents, Bhiwani Mills, was delivered yesterday at Hissar by Mr. Conor, Special Magistrate. Lala Tarachand was acquitted, while Lala Murlidhar was sentenced to three years on each of counts under Section 409, 477 and 420 with a fine of Rs. 1,000 for each offence sentences to run concurrently.

An application for bail for Murlidhar made before the Sessions Judge was not heard as copy of judgment was not ready.

Other cases against them regarding arson and criminal breach of trust will be heard next week before another Special Magistrate.

A Great Success in Last Races!
RACE-TIPS
BY
VOX STELLARUM
Last Card contained only 8 Horses.
And the following 7 were successful!
(Shahabad, Vildiz, Malabar, Corisande, Cap-a-Pie, French Briar, and Dirrah.)
Get EQUALLY GOOD SELECTIONS
ON
WEDNESDAY, the 24th at 10 a. m.
Rs. 25/- a Card
Rs. 350/- for the Season.
APPLY SHARP TO:—
507, TAJ MAHAL HOTEL,
AND TO
Selling Agents CAFE ROYAL.
Waterloo Mansions, near Majestic Hotel.

MEWAR LETTER.

THE KISAN MOVEMENT.

(From our Correspondent.)

AJMER, Dec. 16.

The difficulties of the Kisan movement Mewar have not ended with the repression it met at official hands in its initial stages. The grievances of the people were, however, so glaringly real and deep that the state despite its resort to coercive measures had to admit them and redress them, however, tardily. In Bijaulia, Begoon Borao and other areas *Begar* and *Lagats* (cesses) were abolished in varying degrees and extent and settlement of revenue after an equitable survey of the land and with due regard to its quality was promised.

The peasantry of Bijolia, powerful and well-organised, has so far successfully withstood all attacks and maintained what it obtained after a strenuous struggle. Begoon was powerful but not well organised, while the repression it underwent was unparalleled in Mewar. Begar and Lagats abolished in theory were, before the ink dried on the paper, re-imposed in practice. The present incumbent on the court of wards has gone a step further. The local custom duty known as "Mapa" was hitherto confined to the traders and the village-pedlar. The Kisan could carry his produce within the Jagir area without any *Mapa* charges while the trader paid an annual sum of Rs. 10 to 15 only. This has now been increased to Rs. 3/2/— per cent to be levied from Kisan and trader alike with retrospective effect. Cultivators Kishna and Champa belonging to village Rajpura were accordingly lately taken into custody and released after they had each paid Rs. 4/4/— as *Mapa* for ghee purchased a couple of years ago. Nor is the official zeal for eliciting *Begar* any the less. It is a custom obtaining for generations in Mewar that the cultivator observes holiday for himself on all festival for himself and his animals on all festival days. But the present Munsarim will brook no nonsense of the sort. Ramchander Dhakar of village Badanpura was caught hold of on the last Annakoot day and obliged to yoke his oxen into his cart, of course without remuneration.

But the sorriest tale comes from Borao. It is a jagir-area of twelve villages belonging to Kothari Balwantsingh, ex-Minister of Mewar. He has no judicial powers, but his men exercise them all As a result of the "No-tax Campaign" in 1922 a mutual agreement was drawn up between the Jagirdar and the Kisans in 1923 mitigating *Begar*, abolishing several *Lagats* and providing for lenient revenue settlement. With the creation of a new district at Kuakhera which promised speedy justice to the Kisan, not only were *Begar* and *Lagats* re-imposed, but certain forest rules were introduced afresh which afforded petty officials a handle for constant tyranny upon the Kisans. The only question that remained was the settlement of revenue. The cultivator hoped for considerable relief in the coming of this measure but he now finds that he is worse off. Arbitrary assessment of land has been made, rates higher than the already too high ones have been fixed and plots lying uncultivated for years have been attached to the holdings at the same rates. The peasantry of the whole area is stunned at this bolt, as it were, from the blue; Despite the 'Gangarama,' which is a shoe of one cubit's length suspended at the Dhangamnow Police Station in order to impress the recalcitrant "Sabhawallas," the Kisans have in a body refused to submit to these revenue arrangements. The Jagirdar is in his element. Peasants are being summoned village by village and taken into custody and revenue slips forced into their hands only to be returned the next day. Barao and Takerda have undergone this ordeal; the other villages are awaiting it. On the other hand, the defunct Punchayat is gasping to revive and a deputation on its behalf has proceeded to Udaipur to make representations to higher authorities. Would that they listen!

That the question of revenue settlement is one of life and death to the peasant and that undesirable influences, specially in Jagir areas, do work to his disadvantage is apparent from a recent resolution of the Bijolia Panchayat. It has appointed a Settlement Vigilance Committee to guard the interest of the ordinary cultivator against the possible attempt of the Jagirdar or the well-to-do Kisan to tamper with an equitable assessment.

PATHIK TRIAL.

The trial of Mr. B. S. Pathik, President, Rajasthan Sevasangha, is protracting. H has already been in custody for full fifteen months and yet there is no end in sight! Final arguments were to be heard about the middle of the last month and judgment delivered about its end. But meanwhile his counsel Pandit Laxminarain Triwedi fell ill and now Mr. Pathik is in the grip of fever. He is, however, well-looked after.

ALLEGED PUNISHMENT OF MURDERERS.

GOVT. CONTRADICTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 19.

A communique states:—

Attention of the Government of India has been drawn to the reproduction in the Indian Press of a report of a speech alleged to have been made by a Captain Pollard in England regarding the manner in which the punishment of murderers of British Officers in Basra had been carried out. The Government of India have ascertained from the Mesopotamian authorities that no British Officer has been murdered in Basra or in the neighbourhood from the beginning of the war up to the present day. No such order as is alleged was ever issued or contemplated, or could ever have been conceived.

NAGPUR NOTES.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

(From our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Dec. 17.

The annual prize-distribution of the Bishop Cotton School, Nagpur, was held on the 10th instant in the Chatterton Hall. The Hon. Mr. B. P. Standen, Finance Member to C. P. Government, presided. H. E. Sir Frank Sly was also present on the occasion. The Principal in a short speech reviewed the work of the school which showed that the school was making progress and had become one of the leading institutions of the province for the education of European and Anglo-Indian children. Mrs. B. P. Standen gave away the prizes.

A Farewell:—A very pleasant function took place on the Y. W. C. A. ground on the evening of the 12th instant. Mr. and Mrs. Khanna were entertained to an "At Home" given by Prof. S. S. L. Chordia on the eve of his departure. The function was a great success. The next day, Mr. Khanna was entertained to an "At Home" given by the staff of the Nagpur University. He was garlanded and photographed. Mr. Khanna was the Registrar of the Nagpur University. He now goes as the Registrar of the Lucknow University on a higher salary.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

The Nagpur Swaraj Party has commenced its municipal election campaign. Public meetings are being held in every ward for the purpose of educating the voters and explaining the Swaraj Party programme.

Mr. Vinayak Dandekar, one of the youngest Nagpur flag Satyagrahi, was released on 8th December after serving in 18 months' rigorous imprisonment. On his arrival he was accorded a splendid reception at the station by Congress men and volunteers. A public meeting was held under the auspices of the City Congress Committee to congratulate him and speeches were made by Mr Bhagwandin and others referring to the severe trial under the jail regulations to which Mr. Dandeker was subject.

A HOLY TEMPLE.

The local Mahars have decided to build a temple near the Empress Mills Night School to which free access will be given to the members of the Hindu Society without distinction of caste. The foundation-stone was laid by Mr. K. Nandagaoli under the presidency of Mr. B. S. Niyogi. Many prominent citizens attended the function.

DIVISIONAL DARBAR AT RAIPUR.

I understand that a divisional darbar will be held at Raipur in the first week of January. A municipal address, I believe, will be presented to Dr. Sir Frank Sly, in recognition of his great work for the educational and political progress of this province, and the young Boy Scout movement and of his intimate connection, since his youth upwards, with the town of Raipur. In this connection a Boy Scout Rally will be held in honour of His Excellency the Chief Provincial Scout.

NAGPUR UNIVERSITY.

The foundation-stone of the Nagpur University building was laid by Sir Bepin Krishna Bose, on Wednesday evening. The building operations are progressing rapidly and the Vice-Chancellor takes keen interest in inspecting the work daily. It is hoped that, if everything goes well, the building will be ready this time next year.

The University Calendar is out and it has an attractive appearance. From the calendar one finds that the University has 1,139 graduates representing all communities. All the manifold University Councils, Committees and Boards including a Sports and a Building Committee has begun to function regularly. A good beginning has been made on the side of a University Library. Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy has given his valuable Law Library to the University and has donated Rs. 500 to buy any missing volumes of the English and the Indian Law Reports. Examiners will be appointed and the University will have its own examinations from the next year.

RAO SAHEB MAHIPATRAM RUPRAM ORPHANAGE.

The Hony. Secretary of the above Orphanage writes:—

"This well-known and widely-spread Orphanage established in memory of the late Rao Saheb Mahipatram Rupram Nilkanth, C.I.E., has been in existence for the last 29 years at Ahmedabad. Helpless children and infants forsaken by parent or bereft of parents and guardians are brought up here. Wet-nurses are engaged for infants. Infants are also fed on milk. Besides, a foundling-box is placed on the verandah and children secretly placed therein are received and are reared up carefully.

The city of Ahmedabad being the centre of Gujrat and having many facilities being a railway station, many children from remote parts often come to the Orphanage for shelter.

At present the number of such helpless children is 148 and the expense of raring them up (including pay of nurses, etc.) comes to Rs. 7,000 per annum and that of their cradles, clothes and attendants amounts nearly to Rs. 4,000 per annum. As the public at large come to know that such children are kept in this institution the number of arrivals daily increases. Many times persons having sympathy, come to visit the institution, praise its work and moved by humanity extend their helping hand towards this institution. All helpless persons who are blind, dumb, lame, mute, and orphans are also admitted into the institution. Children are given such education as would enable them to ameliorate their future. The expense for all this work is borne by the institution. Women who through prevailing social customs are compelled to seek secret delivery come to the institution and their number increases day by day. An effort is made to bring about their moral amelioration.

A lying-in-house is quite indispensable for such women, and midwives are required to be engaged permanently for them. Owing to the scarcity of wet-nurses she-goats and cows are being kept for the children. Small rooms where wet-nurses may reside with infants are being built in the Orphanage. The institution bestows every care on the work of protecting women and children who thus require shelter. The up-keep therefore costs a great deal.

The promoters of the institution fervently hope that those who feel it a sacred duty to save life, will not fail to give good pecuniary help to this philanthropic institution from their earning and from their savings. Up to now the institution has been properly maintained but of late, since the outbreak of the war, and rise in prices of food-stuff and necessaries of life, it is found very hard to make both ends meet. They therefore request all interested in humanitarian work of saving life, to give either monthly subscriptions or gifts and donations so as to enable the institution to continue its work."

HINDU-MUSLIM PROBLEM.

(Continued from page 6.)

of, and antagonistic to the idea of a common nationhood, but separate electorates make this vicious principle immeasurably worse. If our Muslim countrymen are really earnest in their belief in nationalism and in their demand for Swaraj, the least they can do is not to insist on separate electorates.

(b) The demand for proportionate representation in the Legislatures is perfectly reasonable provided the principle is accepted through and through. The plea for "effective" minority representation is, however, untenable. Mr. Jinnah has placed a special interpretation of his own on this term. Let us examine it in the light of facts. In Bengal and the Punjab, the Musalmans are in a majority, and if this principle is accepted, they will rule over these provinces. The Hindus in these provinces, according to the interpretation of Mr. Jinnah, are an effective majority already; so they are not entitled to any special representation. But what about the Sikhs? Are they or are they not entitled to special representation? And from whose share are they to get it? From the share of the Hindus or that of the Muslims? Under no principle can they get it from the share of the Hindus. They must get it, if they must, from the Muslims' share on the same principle on which the Muslims themselves claim it in the U. P. or the other Provinces where they are in a minority. This will interfere with the absolute majority which the Muslims demand over the Hindus and Sikhs combined. Some Musalmans realize this and contend that they will be content with a bare majority of 7 or 2. But it is obvious that they cannot have every thing in their own way. Assuming, however, that they are allowed their own way, do they imagine that they will be able to make their rule effective in the Punjab? The Punjab occupies a unique position among the provinces of India. It is the home of a community who were the rulers of the Provinces when the British took possession of it. That community is virile, strong and united. Will the community readily consent to occupy the entirely subservient position which this arrangement involves? If nothing else helps them, they may oppose Swaraj as they did, not long ago. Under the circumstances I would suggest that a remedy should be sought by which the Muslims might get a decisive majority without trampling on the sensitiveness of the Hindus and the Sikhs. My suggestion is that the Punjab should be partitioned into two provinces, the Western Punjab with a large Muslim majority to be a Muslim-governed province; and the Eastern Punjab with a large Hindu-Sikh majority, to be a non-Muslim-governed province. I do not discuss Bengal. To me it is unimaginable that the rich and highly progressive and alive Hindus of Bengal will ever work out the Pact agreed to by Mr. Das. I will make the same suggestion in their case, but if Bengal is prepared to accept Mr. Das's Pact. I have nothing to say. It is its own look out.

Maulana Hasrat Mohani has recently said that the Muslims will never agree to India's having Dominion status under the British. What they aim at are separate Muslim States in India, united with Hindue States under a National Federal Government. He is also in favour of smaller States containing compact Hindu and Muslim populations. If communal representation with separate electorates is to be the rule, then Maulana Hasrat's scheme as to smaller provinces seems to be the only workable proposition. Under my scheme the Muslims will have four Muslim States: (1) The Pathan Province or the North-Western Frontier, (2) Western Punjab, (3) Sindh, and (4) Eastern Bengal. If there are compact Muslim communities in any other part of India, sufficiently large to form a province, they should be similarly constituted. *But it should be distinctly understood that this is not a united India. It means a clear partition of India into a Muslim India and a non-Muslim India.*

The True Remedy.

(c) From a National Point of view, I strongly object to any communal distinction being adopted for Government service or in the Universities. Yet it cannot be denied that Muslim dissatisfaction at the present condition of things is well-founded and genuine. Hindus must make up their mind to concede to the Muslims their fair share of the loaves and fishes obtainable from Government. They must put themselves into the position of the Muslims and see the things from their point of view. Mian Fazl Husain embodies in his person a real "grievance." Only he has been hopelessly wrong in his method of removing this 'grievance.' He ought to have appreciated the Hindu point of view and proceeded in a way to make the seemingly bitter pill easily swallowable by the Hindus. The thing ought to have been done gradually. Mian Fazl Husain's rule in the Punjab and that of Chaudhri Shahabuddin in Lahore have given the Hindus a sample of what they are likely to have under Muslim rule. To provide them with this sample was perhaps the moving-spring of Sir E. Maclagan and John Maynard's policy during the last five years. They have gained their object. But is that a fact of which Mian Fazl Husain, as an Indian patriot, can be proud? If I had been in Mian Fazl Husain's position, I would have tried to gain the same object in a different way and only resorted to open attacks in the last resort. What the *Muslims* of the Punjab (I say Muslims as distinguished from Muslim landlords, Muslim lawyers and Muslim graduates) stand in the greatest need of is educational and economic openings. There are Muslim districts where illiteracy is more widespread than anywhere else in the Province. There are millions of Muslims who are exclusively at the mercy of their Muslim and Hindu landlords. What have the Muslim leaders done to improve their educational and economic position? Providing posts under the Government for a few educated Muslims is no remedy for the present condition. Safeguarding the interests of the few and neglecting the interests of the many is hardly a laudable thing, but that is exactly what Mian Fazl Husain has achieved and at such tremendous cost! The Muslims all over the world have yet to learn that there are other ways of making money and thriving economically than through and by Muslim rule. Those who are doing nothing to place modern progressive ideals before the Muslims and simply emphasize ingenious dogmas, hair-splitting doctrines and reliance on Government, can hardly be called good friends of the Muslims. If the Muslims of India were to link their fate indissolubly with that of the Hindus, it would be the religious duty of the Hindus to help them towards progress in all spheres of life, but if the present communal ideals are to prevail, then they can scarcely complain of Hindu apathy towards their alleged backwardness. The present communal struggle with the atmosphere of violence and coercion that has been created throughout Upper India, can only produce a reaction in the minds of the Hindus.

(To be Continued.)

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LEPER PROBLEM IN S. INDIA.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Dec. 20.

Mr. Oldgrieve, Secretary of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association, who is now in Madras on tour and is staying at Government House in an interview with the representative of the Associated Press said that the Madras Government was to be warmly commended on the excellent beginning they had made in opening the Lady Willingdon Leper Settlement in Chingleput as this was the first settlement to be opened by a Provincial Government in India. Mr. Frank Oldgrieve expressed the hope that before long this settlement would become centre for South India for leprosy research and treatment and that other provinces followed the lead that Madras had given, a great step forward would have been taken in the attempt to solve the leper problem.

Mr. Oldgrieve is leaving Madras in a day or two. He spends Christmas at Vellore and will visit Bombay and the Central Provinces before returning to Calcutta and Delhi. He expects to sail for England on 1st January.

Simla Dec. 20.—Sir Mahomed Habibullah is having a crowded programme of engagements this week including numerous entertainments organised in his honour. He is going to Vellore to-morrow where the citizens of that town are arranging a garden party and where the local Municipality will present him with an address He leaves Madras for Delhi on the 27th instant by Bombay mail to take charge of his office—A. P.

U. P. COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Dec. 19.

A resolution to the effect that four instead of two seats in the local Council should be allotted to the Agra landholders was passed in to-day's meeting of the United Provinces Council. Amongst other resolutions carried was one to the effect that in view of the disastrous and extensive floods and the consequent loss of revenue, the Government of India should be requested to remit the provincial contribution for the financial year 1925/26. In another resolution the Council expressed the opinion that remission of provincial contribution should be the first charge of any surplus which the Government of India might have. In supporting the last resolution which was carried unanimously the Finance member remarked that this province had carried economy further than any other province.

CARRY ON

Behind the Wood stack, Timber yard, and Mud dump recently erected in Esplanade Road, is still to be found Messrs HOAR & COMPANY'S TAILORING and OUTFITTING BUSINESS, and we take this opportunity of informing our customers that should those responsible for the display of such magnificent timber find it necessary to take it to even a higher altitude, Hoar & Co. will still carry on. Their stock is new and up-to-date, and the staff courteous and attentive.

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BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY.

8TH ANNUAL COURT MEETING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BENARES, Dec. 20.

The Tikhth Annual Court meeting of the Benares Hindu University was held to-day in the Arts College Hall. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, the Vice-Chancellor presided. Principal Dhruva, Pro-Vice-Chancellor of the Benares University and Dr G. K. Chakravarti, Vice-Chancellor of the Lucknow University were among those who attended the meeting. After prayer Pandit Malaviya addressed the meeting for an hour. After making a suitable reference to the passing away during the year under review of Sir Ashutosh Mookerjee, Sir Ashutosh Choudri, Mr. Bhupendranath Basu, Sir Subarmaia Iyer and Chaudhri Mahadeo Prasad, the Vice-Chancellor dwelt on the financial aspect. He stated that till now Rs. 1,00,34,679 have already been realized in cash, that a debt of sixteen lakhs was due by the University to the Imperial Bank and that local Government's non-recurrent grant of three lakhs has not been paid in yet. He observed that the Women's College building was approaching completion and would be opened in July next and that already six young ladies were now studying in the University. He further informed his audience that the University Parliament had just passed a resolution after a full dress on debate in favour of complete military training.

Hon'ble Rai Rajeshar Bali, Education Minister to U. P. Government has been elected a member of the Benares Hindu University Court.

RESOLUTIONS.

Of the resolutions passed at to-day's Court meeting the most important were (1) regarding the representations of University on the Legislative Assembly and the Benares Municipal and District Boards and the Council of State and (2) recommending the making of adequate provision for military training of all physically fit students by Government and the establishment of an Officers' Training Corps and asking the University Council to make military training compulsory.

The proposal for recommending the enhancement of College fees by charging for twelve instead of ten months was withdrawn after discussion.

POSTMEN'S GRIEVANCES.

CONFERENCE AT POONA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA CITY, Dec. 20.

The second session of the Bombay Presidency Postmen's and Menials' Conference commenced here this afternoon, Mr. N. M. Joshi, presiding. After Mr. G. K. Gadgil, Barrister, Chairman of the Reception Committee, had welcomed the delegates, of whom there was a large number present, Mr. Joshi delivered his inaugural address. The President emphasised the need of employees of all classes and grades organising themselves and uniting with a view to make themselves heard. He advocated a fair and just treatment on the part of Government for members of the inferior service in the Postal Department, like runners and packers, and he failed to see why, while liberal increases in emoluments of the superior services as recommended by the Lee Commission had been granted, the Government treated this hard-worked class of servants with such indifference. He hoped the Conference would pass a resolution demanding the abolition of this distinction between inferior and superior service as regards leave and pension. He also sympathised with their grievance about want of sufficient holidays. Their demand for increased salaries, full grant of uniforms, reduction in daily hours and allowances for overtime deserved, in Mr. Joshi's opinion, sympathetic consideration at the hands of the Government.

COCHIN HARBOUR SCHEME.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COCHIN, Dec. 20.

With a view to meet the Hon. R. A. Graham, Member, Madras Executive Council, and to discuss certain important details connected with the Cochin Harbour Scheme, a special meeting of the Cochin Harbour Conservancy Board was held last evening at Cochin Port Office. After some discussion on the advisability of launching on the third stage in view of the English Board of Experts not having been able to estimate the actual outlay needed, it was decided to take up the third stage of the scheme and borrow twenty lakhs from the Madras Government to meet expenses connected therewith.

CONSTANT HEADACHES.

Nervous Exhaustion The Cause.

People who suffer from constant headaches should remember that headache is not a disease—it is merely a symptom. Powders and tablets that drug the headache into temporary quietude do not attack the disease causing the headache, they deal only with the symptom, a useless proceeding and very often harmful.

Constant headaches, especially when associated with dizziness, are the result of nervous exhaustion, and will persist as long as the sufferer allows the debility to continue; they readily disappear under proper treatment, however. Nervous exhaustion is due to overwork or worry: sometimes a nervous shock, anxiety or grief will cause it. The treatment necessary is one of nutrition of the nerve cells by building up the blood: in no other way can the nerves be reached.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have proved of the utmost value in thousands of cases of nervous exhaustion, because they create new rich blood, which feeds the starved nerves, and invigorates the whole system. It is this fact which accounts for the great success attending the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in all nerve troubles, including insomnia, neuritis, sciatica and neuralgia, as well as nervous debility.

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AN UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIAL

The Good

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She has been driven **11,000** MILES up-to-date over district roads WITHOUT ANY ENGINE TROUBLE WHATEVER. The dynamo has never once stopped. The ORIGINAL TYRES ARE STILL ON THE CAR and going strong. NO SPANNER HAS EVER BEEN USED ON THE ENGINE AS YET. IT HAS NEVER BEEN DECARBONIZED. IT HAS NEVER ONCE STOPPED ON THE ROAD INVOLUNTARILY. The self-starter has always worked.

I have owned many other cars, both English and American, but I HAVE NEVER HAD SO MUCH SATISFACTION FROM ANY OTHER CAR.

The SPRINGING is also MOST EXCELLENT, and although I use the car always on the ROUGHEST of ROADS, I have had no trouble and SHE DOES **30** MILES TO THE GALLON OF PETROL.

8th Nov. 24. (Sd.) M. R. SALDER,

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DELHI EXHIBITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

DELHI, Dec. 15.

Last week was a lucky one for the gentle knights of the Red. Tape. They have been given fascinating promotions and they are naturally in a gay mood. A larger number, this year will migrate to Calcutta and other cities of dances and dinners, for their Christmas holidays and the stay-at-homes are also busy in making their holidays as bright as possible.

We have had rains for two days. This had brought cold in its wake, and the well-to-do have to move out in their overcoats and wraps. But the poor Indian moves about merrily in his dhoti and kurta and a sort of shawl with dozen holes in it. This is not amazing when it is remembered that the average daily income of a man in India is barely 3 annas.

The roads in the city proper have become absolutely muddy and since the so-called foot-paths are the mere godowns of the merchants, the pedestrians have perforce to wend their way through this slush getting mud baths on the way.

Delhi will have a 'Wembley' too. A 'Canvass city' has been raised near the Red-road fort of Shah-Jahan. Here a panorama of Indian arts and industries will be presented. Exhibits have been secured from all parts of India and some of them are said to be master-pieces of Indian productions. There will be several sections including Educational and Liberal Arts, Health, Furniture, Machinery, Food stuffs, Ethnology and Agriculture. This will be the main attraction during the Christmas holidays. The Exhibition opens to-day.

RED-TAPE CITY.

Eleven years ago the palace-crazy bureaucracy began the task of giving India a brand new capital. Despite stringency of funds and starvation of nation-building departments, the luxury was forced down India's throat at the estimated cost of 1372 lakhs. Eleven years have elapsed about 1,000 lakhs have already vanished in brick and mortar; still a good deal remains to be done. Many fine-looking buildings have been erected, promenades and parks have been picturesquely built, but still the city remains hideous welter of mortar, cranes and scaffolding. It will take still considerable time before the bureaucracy-abad is completed.

However, the people show little inclination of migrating to the 'Paradise of Bureaucrats.' Except the few shop-keepers and some others, old city continues to be the main centre of business as well as the principal quarter of peoples' residence. The new city is essentially a red-Tape city, where largely officials and their red-coated champrasis have their abodes. In short it is no better than a fine well-built suburb.

ALL-INDIA ANTI-UNTOUCHABILITY CONFERENCE.

The General Secretaries, Reception Committee of the above Conference write from Belgaum:—

A public meeting was held in the Beynon-Smith High School Hall on Saturday last to form the Reception Committee of the above Conference. Rao Bahadur R. G. Naik, was in the chair. Karmaweer Vithalrao Shinde, President of the Poona D.C.M. Society opened the proceedings with a speech. Other speakers followed. Prominent among them were Messrs. K. G. Patade, T.K. Ramunni, Lad. Masur, Gajendragadkar, Mahendra, Rao Saheb Papanna and others. After the speeches the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

(1) That a Reception Committee should be formed to hold the 7th session of this Conference according to the resolution of the Poona D.C.M. Society. (2) That the fees for members of the Reception Committee should be Re. 1 and Ans. 8 for the Depressed Classes. (3) That the Managing Committee of the Poona D.C.M. Society be empowered to select the Presidents for the Conference and settle other details of the proceedings. (4) That the following office-bearers for the local office of the Reception Committee be elected. Rao Saheb Papanna, Chairman, Rao Saheb M. Lingaya Naidu and Mr. Deorao Ingale Secretaries. Messrs. V.A. Desai, T.K. Ramunni, C.B. Gajendragadkar, D.V. Velvi, D.A. Birje, P.R. Chikodi, and A.P. Chiugule as members.

Karmaveer V.R. Shinde will be the President of the Reception Committee and Mr. C. Ramingam Reddy, late Inspector-General of Education, Mysore, will be the President of the Conference. The sessions will be held in the Congress Pandal during Congress Week. Exact date and time will be shortly announced.

References or queries may be addressed to (1) Rao Saheb M. Lingaya Naidu, Honorary Secretary, Depressed Classes Society, 76, High Street, Camp Belgaum. or (2) Ahilyashram. Nana's Peth Poona City. All are cordially invited to attend the Conference.

DATE OF SESSION AND FEES.

The All-India Anti-Untouchability Conference will be held in Belgaum on the 27th December, 1924 at 9 p.m. in the Congress pandal. Mr. Ramlinga Reddy, of Madras, late Inspector-General of Education, Mysore, has accepted the Presidentship.

Gentlemen who are coming specially for the Conference and not for the Congress will be charged Re. 1/8/0 per day for messing and Rs. 4 for lodging accommodation during the period of the Conference if such gentlemen give previous intimation to Rao Saheb M. Lingaya Naidu, Secretary Reception Committee, before the 26th instant.

WORK FOR INDIA'S WELFARE.

SIR. J. C. BOSE'S ADVICE TO STUDENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Dec. 20.

The students of Lahore Colleges presented an address to Sir J. C. Bose this evening at the Bradlaugh Hall.

Replying to the address Sir Jagadish advised the students not to waste their energies in sectional fighting. They must all try to work for the welfare of India instead of quarreling over religious differences. They must allow every man to have his own private opinion. India was the meeting place of various nations of the East and the West. It was a country which accepted any people who called India as their motherland. He believed that it was the only country which has welcomed all peoples of the world. Besides political differences there were many things for which they could work on a common platform for the common good of the Motherland.

Earlier in the afternoon to-day Sir Jagadish and Lady Bose attended a garden party arranged in their honour by Mr. P. N Dutt, Registrar of the Punjab University.

NERVONS SYSTEM IN PLANTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Dec. 19.

Sir J. C. Bose delivered a lecture on the 'nervous system in plants' this evening at the University Hall before a crowded gathering. The Governor presided. The lecturer explained lucidly with the help of lantern slides, his researches and recent discoveries regarding nervous system in plants particularly the Mimosa plant on which he carried out all his experiments and concluded that the life activities of human beings and plants were exactly alike and that the tree had within it just like the higher animals, a heart which was throbbing incessantly.

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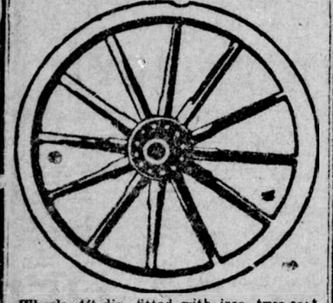

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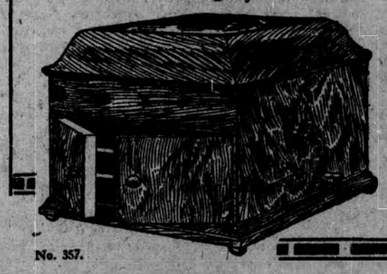

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